The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 10. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1898. NO. 37

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT Nov. 20, 1898.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.35	4.35
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.50	.....	8.40	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2 06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h	l	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		2.50	8.00		12.45	4.30
Altoona.....	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.50	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.12	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.04	9.19
Tyrone	5.24	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.20	9.33
Birmingham .	5.28	7.53	g	2.40	6.24	
Petersburg ...	5.45	8.17		3.03	6.47	
Huntingdon....	5.57	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.00	10.12
Mapleton.	6.11	8.47		3.35	7.15	
Mt. Union.....	6.16	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.21	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.21	8.58		3.47	7.26	
McVeytown....	6.37	9.15		4.08	7.44	
Lewiston Jc....	6.58	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.06	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.18	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.26	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.22	9.59		5.00	8.31	
Thompsontown	7.37	10.14		5.18	8.47	
Millerstown. ...	7.46	10.22		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.55	10.32	2 24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....	8.20	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.33	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.38	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.50	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 6.05, Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....	11.55	*3.11	6.00	9.45			
Washington..	1.00	*4.10	7.15	10.55			
Phila.....	11.48	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20		4.30
New York 2.13	2.23	*5.53	9.30	3.53			7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.40, 10.20 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.05 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg., No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. No. 4 Mail.	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	a. m.
7 22	1 07	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
7 34	1 19	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
7 46	1 31	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 14	1 59	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 22	2 07	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
8 34	2 19	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 07	5 42
8 49	2 34	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 50	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	3 00	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 21	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 3.10 p. m., Beersville 3.22, Three Springs 3.34, Saltillo 3.41, Cole's 4.06, Cook's 4.18, arrive at Robertsdale 4.30 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No. 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair	6 55	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Trip to the Holy Land.

Dr. Elizabeth C. Keller, of Boston, a sister of M. L. Rex, of Mapleton, last winter made a trip to the Holy Land, mention of which was made in these columns at that time. In response to a request from her brother she has written him a brief outline of the trip and the parts visited. It will be interesting to many ITEM readers.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., OCTOBER 28, 1898.

MY DEAR BROTHER LUTHER:

You ask me to write you of my trip during the winter. I will try to tell you something of it, but it is impossible to make one see it as it is to the privileged one who visits these far off eastern countries.

We left New York on the 27th of January, 1898, and our first stop was on the seventh day at Funchal, Madeira. This is a very interesting island with a population of 134,000. Their industries are basket work, embroidery, lace shawls, gold and silver inlaid work, but wine is the chief product of the island, which belongs to Portugal. They have no horses there nor wheeled vehicles but people are carried by the natives in hammocks, pulled by bullocks in sledges or by the natives on sleds down the mountain, guided by a runner behind. We ascended the mountain to a church 2,000 feet above sea level and were pulled in sledges. The view was grand beyond description. We then steamed our way through the great Atlantic to Gibraltar, the famous rock 1430 ft. high and six miles in circumference. Climate mild; the town clean; rock belongs to England, but is in Spain. We saw the fortifications with which the whole hill is honey-combed. The Moorish tower, erected in 725, was among the objects visited. Here we took a smaller vessel for Algeciras, whence we went by railroad through Spain, via Robadilla and Ronda, to Granada. The country (Spain) is hilly, is rich in cork and other woods, as well as corn, fruits and olives. We enjoyed Ronda, which is 2,500 feet above sea level. Here we saw many Roman and Moorish relics. The old and new parts of the town are divided by the Tajo, a large chasm in the mountain 200 feet wide and 250 feet deep. This was grand to see. From thence we went via railroad to Granada, one of the chief cities of Spain. We visited the Alhambra, an ancient palace of Moorish kings. The ornamentation of its walls is marvelous in its beauty and richness of color. We visited the halls of the Palace of the Walias, ancient chapel, the watch tower and the rock caves of the Gipsies, 5,000 of whom live there, the Generaliffe, the ruin of the palace built by the Sultan Omar, &c. The city lies on a plain with snow capped mountains of the Sierra Nevada in the distance. Next by rail to Malaga. This and all the cities on the Mediterranean are beautifully situated on the side of the mountains with the houses terraced one above another, white and clean in the distance, less so near at hand or in them.

From Malaga we went by our good ship across the Mediterranean sea to the African coast, to Algiers. Here we began to see oriental ways and customs. A motley population of Arabs, Berbers, Turks, Moors, Bedouins, negroes of Africa and Maltese. The narrow streets crowded with these people in their gay native costumes gave it a strange foreign look indeed. I enjoyed the city very much. Many of the streets are not over four feet wide and, as in other cities along the coast, the streets are steep so that camels are used to ascend. There are beautiful specimens of Moorish and Byzantine architecture in this city. After our visit here we crossed this sea again to Genoa, one of the most important commercial cities of Italy. The city lies on the hill side, forming a semi-circle, and is exceedingly interesting. Here we saw numerous palaces with their old paintings, works of art by the old masters, such as Rubens and Vandyke. We visited the Villa Pegli and Villa Pallavicini, the Campo Santo, Acqua Solo, &c. We next went by ship to Villefranche, Nice, Monaco, Monte Carlo and Mentone. I cannot tell you of all we enjoyed in these wonderful cities of France, Italy and Spain, but some time I may talk over many things in detail and live it over with you. We next crossed this wonderful sea again and landed at Bizerta and Tunis. I was amazed to find such splendid buildings in Africa. After visiting many places of interest here we next landed in Egypt, first at Alexandria, founded by Alexander the Great. This was the abode of many of the great, such as Cleopatra and the Caesars. St. Mark preached here, and Mohamed Ali and others. Now we were among a motley crowd of Turks, Syrians, Jews, Nubians, Albanians, Arabs, Copts, Bedouins, Italians, Germans and English; a blaze of curious costumes and a babel of many tongues. One begins to wonder if life is long enough to get back to native land again, it is so far, far away and all so very strange. On and on we went, however, to the capital of Egypt, the seat of government, Cairo. It was founded in A. D., 868. This is a Mohammedan centre. The minarets and mosques, the Mokattam Hills, the Nile, the tombs of the Kaliphs, the citadel, Heliopolis, ruins of the Temple of the Sun, the pyramids of Ghizeh and Sakkarah, the wonderful Sphynx; all, all are so wonderful; situated in a city or on the Lybian desert, away from what we call civilization, once inhabited by a people who worshiped bulls and when they died were placed in tombs with all the pomp and splendor imaginable. These tombs we visited away under ground, miles of underground walks and sarcophagi. You may imagine the feeling we must have had in these places. We rode camels through the sand of the desert and quite enjoyed their gait. After a visit to this wonderful city and a short trip up the Nile in the Nile boats, we returned to our good ship, the Augusta Victoria, and started again, this time for the Holy Land. We reached Jaffa (the Joppa of the Bible) and from thence by rail to Jerusalem. Here we remained from Monday until Saturday visiting the places we have all read about in our Book of Books; the Holy Sepulchre, believed to be the actual sepulchre in which our Lord was laid, the Mosque of Omar, Tombs of the Kings (early Bible men), the Jews Wailing Place (where are some of the stones of the Temple of Solomon); the many other places of Bible history, Jericho via Bethany, where we saw the tomb of Lazarus, the ruins of the home of Mary and Martha, the ruins of the house of Simon the leper, Simon the tanner's house at Jaffa, &c. We next visited the Apostles' spring by a road through the valley of Jehoshaphat which passes around the Mount of Olives. We saw the Gorge of the Cherith, the Inn of the Good Samaritan, the Jordan River going through the valley of Jordan to the Dead Sea, with the Mountains of Moab in the distance. After visiting Elisha's spring we returned to Jericho and remained over night, returned to Jerusalem the next day, visited Bethlem, saw the stable (in basement of a church) where Jesus was born, the manger, etc., Calvary (now in a church), saw the hole in the rock in which the cross was planted, the rent in the rock made, it is said, by the earthquake when Jesus gave up the Ghost, Mount Zion, &c. On our return from Jericho we paseed by over 1,000 pilgrims (Greek Catholic) who had walked from Russia. They had journeyed three months on foot and they were now footsore and weary, but were nearing the goal of their life long ambition, Jerusalem, to see (as we did) the holy places so dear to all Christians. We were cared for in the Casa Noval or place kept by the monks to entertain pilgrims. We were called "pilgrims from a foreign land" and were cared for as though we were holy. I cannot remain longer with you in this Holy City, but take you back to our ship in Jaffa. We went in our small boats to the ship which was anchored a mile out at sea. You may remember that this is the place where St. Paul was shipwrecked. A rougher sea I never saw. Always rough because rocky, but now we had a storm. No one could venture again in their boats for three days. Our passengers, however, were all aboard and we steamed out of this dangerous harbor for Beyrout, Syria. From thence by rail to Damascus and Baalbec. The climate here (March) was delightful, vegetation luxuriant, the palm tree, fruits and flowers in great abundance. The city of Beyrout is full of schools and colleges, philanthropic institutions, which we visited making us feel almost as if we were in our good Boston. But we could not stay here.

Constantinople in Turkey was our next landing place. Here we saw the oriental types of life and character as no where else, the Turkish Stamboul, the Sea of Marmora and the Golden Horn. This city was founded B. C., 656. It occupies one of the finest situations in the world. Its approach from the sea is a sight never to be forgotten. We saw the Sultan going to his mosque for prayer (he is a Mohammedan, you know). We visited the bazaars, mosques (among them Sta. Sophia), tombs, seraglios, the office of the Sublime Porte, the museums of the Janissaries, the Hall of the Thousand and One Columns, &c.

One of the peculiar features of Constantinople (which we had noticed in Jerusalem also) is the immense number of dogs that inhabit the streets. They belong to no one, but are allowed to live as scavengers. They are all friendly and peaceable. The dogs of each street organize themselves into separate colonies and combine to prevent dogs of other streets from intruding on their territory. They are strict and so severely punish trespassers that thousands are born and die without having gone out of the street in which they were born. Here we saw oriental life in earnest. We were guests (my friend and myself) of the President of the American College for Girls and had a most delightful time.

On embarking again in our ship we steam through the Bosphorus into the Black Sea. This was one of the grandest sights of the world: the great white city lying on both sides of the Bosphorus, the palaces, the minarets, mosques and spires, the green background of cypress trees, all terraced before us while we rode upon the smooth water of this noted place. Surely no one could enjoy the rare privilege of making this journey without having been made better and more glad to live. Of course one must not let the harmony of the scene be interrupted by a thought of the wickedness covered by these smooth waves, which will never tell the tale, nor of the wickedness still being carried on in these palaces which are the harems of the nobility. We left looking back and wondering if we should ever behold such a sight again. The veiled women are the slaves of men in all these eastern countries. All the native women cover their faces and are never seen otherwise.

We next landed at Athens, Greece. Here we visited the Acropolis, the Parthenon, Temple of Theseus, the Erechtheum, Theatre of Bacchus, Temple of the Mysteries (erected centuries before Christ), &c.

Next to Canea, Island of Crete. This is one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean and is about midway between Europe, Asia, and Africa. The climate is delightful, the natives robust, the soil fertile. We here visited the capital, then moved on to Palermo on the Island of Sicily. Here we visited churches, one of which ranks among the finest of mediæval buildings. Also visited the royal palace and national museum.

We then left and arrived at Naples, Italy. Saw Vesuvius throwing out her fury and wearing her eternal crown of smoke. Saw Herculaneum and Pompeii the city with its multi-colored buildings and background of green hills. The view of the bay from the shore is very, very grand. My friend and I left the ship and while they tarried in Naples we visited Rome. Here my power of description fails me. We took a good courier-guide and in five days saw, the Vatican Museum, St. Peter's cathedral, Pantheon, St. Maria Maggissi, Temple of Mars, Temple of Minerva, Forum of Trajan, Column of Marcus Aurelius, Spanish Place, Corso, Forum of Augustus, the Catacombs, Appian Way, St. Peter Monlorio, Statue of Garibaldi, the Holy Staircase, St. John in Laterano, Ninfia of Nero, Campidaglia, St. Maria Minerva, Palace Calonna, Villa Borgehesi, Piazza del Popolo, Pincian Hill, Frevi Fontaine, Temple of Neptune, Rospoliosi Palace, Stanzo and Logi Raphael, Temple of Fortuna, House of Cola di Rienzi, Temple of Vesta, Cimiterio, Pyramid of Cestus, St. Paul's Cathedral, Coloseum, Musa Faitore Vatican, the Vatican the home of the Pope, and picture galleries many. You will say we saw enough. Well we did, and left in the evening by railroad, arriving in Genoa in the forenoon of next day, where we met our good ship and started for home. Reached New York on the tenth day from Genoa (April 6). Had a real hurricane on Sunday, eighth day out, which was the worst I ever saw. The Captain said it was the worst he ever knew. We had a good ship and therefore could trust. After the fury of the storm we all felt that our Captain and crew, our ship with all her belongings, would ever remain dear to us and so expressed ourselves. Was I sea sick, do you ask? Yes, very. I do not want to go again in that direction but am thinking of a trip this winter to Jamaica, Porto Rico and Cuba. I may take a trip next year around the world. My years are passing rapidly away and I want to see all I may of this beautiful world in which God has been pleased to let me live so long. The early part of my life, and indeed until the last few years has been years of hard work and of earnest endeavor, and as I have worked so hard and earned the wherewith I feel that I may enjoy it. Should I not go to the islands of the sea, I shall go to California and shall try to see you and my only living sister either going or coming, which will be, going in February and coming in May. I wish you would read this, then lend it to Lavina to read. The letter is for you, however, to keep with your Jerusalem postal card, which you prize so highly. And now, my dear brother, I am glad to report myself well. Will and Helen are well. Helen will graduate from Smith College in June, if all goes well. She will then spend a year in Europe after which she will take two years at the Pratt Institute in New Yhrk. This is her plan. Give my love to Emma and all the rest of the family, Lizzie and all. I often think of you and pray that you may all be kept from the evil consequences of sin which is sure to follow in the life of a sinner.

Hoping to hear from you and in the hope that all is well with you, I remain, ever affectionately, Your Sister,

ELIZABETH C. KELLER.

A laborer grading the streets of the town of Duquesne the other day turned up, to his own astonished gaze, one hundred and fifty dollars in shining gold coins, which some one had buried a long time ago but which still remained bright. Shortly afterward another man engaged in the same employment found a twenty-dollar gold piece, and since then a large portion of the residents have taken to searching for similar treasure. The beauty of the Duquesne finds is that they are gold already milled and are therefore ready for immediate use.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Lesson For the Week Beginning Dec. 11—Comment by Rev. W. J. Yates, A. M.—Topic, Walking With Christ.

Scripture Reading.—Luke xxiv, 13-29.—"While they communed together and reasoned Jesus Himself drew near and went with them."

Bishop Vincent often speaks of the Christian fellowship as a "brotherhood of Emmaus." It is one of the cheering signs of the times that there is less of acrimonious debate among the people of Christ than formerly and more of real harmony. People are not less tenacious of the truth than formerly. The search for the real nature of things is as keen as ever. Distinctions and definitions are not less exact and discriminating, but men are learning that logic is not life and that the heart of the gospel is deeper than intellectual apprehension. "The peace of God passeth understanding." Whoever possesses it knows it as loved and not as thought.

It was while the two were communing and reasoning together that Jesus joined them. No instance is cited of His aiding those who were engaged in disputing and wrangling. They were perplexed and in wonderment. Their minds were alert to discover the truth about the Crucified One. Their hearts were sorrowful because of hopes apparently crushed. They misunderstood or failed of right understanding of the way God was to save men.

In such condition the Lord enlightens the understanding by explaining His work. At the present time, in spite of the multiplication of Bibles and church services, great numbers of people, habitual attendants of religious services, have no clear apprehension of their own nature, the redemptive work of Christ, the office and power of the Holy Spirit or the right relation of men to God the Father.

Jesus explained to them the Scriptures. All genuine revivals of real piety have been preceded by close study of the word and will of God. It was so in all the Old Testament revivals under Jehoshaphat, Hezekiah, Josiah and Nehemiah. It was the same in the apostolic age and in all subsequent times. It is so today. Deep heart piety must be based on a deep knowledge of the Bible truths.

But the matter does not end with the opening of the understanding. The heart burns! This is the deepest test of spiritual life. Are you conscious of inner fire? Does truth melt your soul and make it glow and sparkle? This is the test of truth also. No falsity can do this. No hypocrisy can attain this experience. It is genuine companionship with Jesus alone which can do it.

The result is an irrepressible desire to let the friends know the facts. The return to Jerusalem to witness is to be expected after the walk with Jesus to Emmaus. If you find it hard to work for and talk of God, join the brotherhood of Emmaus and walk with Jesus a little. Then will the heart glow and the lips open and the feet run in His service.

Something to Depend On.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

A Warren paper tells of a couple who were "untied in marriage." This reminds us of an expression of a Meadville butcher. His smoke-house was located not far from the meat market, and people persisted in tying their horses near the smoke-house, notwithstanding the sign, "Do Not Hitch Horses Here." In due time the structure had almost been devoured by the horses. One day the Teutonic wielder of the cleaver slipped out, and, returning, his face wreathed in smiles, said, to his partner: "Py colly, I fix dat fellow out dere. I tie his horse loose."—*Meadville Star.*

DEATH'S FERRYMAN.

I am a ferryman, old and gray.
And the river is deep and wide;
And whoso'er crosses by night or by day
Can never return, but forever and aye
Must remain on the other side.

The waters are cold, and the current is swift,
And the mists hang heavy and chill;
And backward and forward they slowly drift,
With never a break, and they never lift,
Though they seem to be never still.

The heavens are dark, and the course is long,
But my boat is staunch and true;
And the waves are rough, but my arm is strong,
And safely I ferry the ghostly throng
To the shore mist-hidden from view.

All are equal who cross with me,
Beggar and millionaire;
Vassal and king and bond and free,
Peasant and noble of high degree,
The maid and her lady fair.

The weary toiler who longs for rest,
Brave youth and manhood proud;
The erring one with his sins confessed,
The sinless babe on the mother's breast
And the mother with sorrow bowed.

Some on their journey set forth alone,
With trembling and anxious fears;
Some amid wailing, with sob and moan,
And prayers that their lives had never known,
And heartbreak and bitter tears.

Man brought naught into the world save death,
And naught can he take away;
Naked was he when he first drew breath,
And naked will be when he goes with Death
On his silent, mysterious way.

So all are equal when Death sets free,
To cross to the distant strand;
The king and vassal and bond and free,
Whether of lowly or high degree,
Must all cross the river of Death with me
To enter that unknown land.

—Dr. John A. Gilbert, in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

EL CANEY'S ROMANCE.

BY FRANCIS KIMBALL.

When the colonel of the —th cavalry summoned Captain Burden to regimental headquarters, some one at the officers' mess asked who he was, anyway, that the "old man" had picked him from among a dozen old campaigners for a consultation.

"Nephew, or something, to a senator," growled a grizzled lieutenant, who had seen 20 years of service and was jealous of the —th's reputation. "Fresh from a desk in the war department, but all-fired anxious to smell Dago powder."

"Ought to join the rough riders," added another; "they'll be in the fight tomorrow; th —th's too full already, and here's the old man asking him to supper before he's seen a week of service."

"Tut!" interposed the regimental surgeon; "Burden's not a greenhorn, and the colonel knows it. Reckon you don't know what sent him out of Washington into this fever-stricken climate; do you think a doughboy'd join the fighting —th?"

"Come," said the adjutant, locking arms with the surgeon, for he saw the latter had something on his mind, and he, too, was curious about Captain Burden. "Let's go outside and leave the fellows to their growling;" then, when they had passed beyond the confines of the mess tent, "What was it, Johnson? The chap's no coward, and he interests me."

"Well," said the surgeon, soberly, "it isn't my business, but I don't mind telling you; I've a cousin in the war department, a chum of Burden's, and he wrote me to keep an eye on him. It was hard luck drove him out of Washington."

"Humph!" growled the adjutant, sarcastically, "small pay and——"

"No," broke in the surgeon. "Burden has an income and——"

"Then what the deuce? Why didn't he stay in Washington and leave us poor fellows to do the fighting?"

"If you'd been in Washington it wouldn't take much guessing," replied the surgeon, "for if you'd been there you'd have known Miss R——, and she played Burden to throw him over for a doughboy, so all Washington was on to it and felt sorry for the captain and didn't wonder when he threw up a fat position in the department and petitioned the secretary for active service."

"And the doughboy," grunted the adjutant, "enlisted for all time in the new captain's behalf. Stayed in Washington with the reserves and——"

"Not much, and that's what puzzles the wise-heads up there. He enlisted in the regulars and lit out for Santiago along with Burden, though I reckon they didn't come together."

"What's his name?" asked the adjutant?"

The surgeon fumbled for the letter, glancing over it by the light of a neighboring lantern. "Hardey," said he shortly, "and, by thunder, he's in the —th! What if he and Burden come together?"

In the meantime Captain Burden, unconscious of the effect the summons from the colonel had upon his brother officers, stood before the commander of the regiment at headquarters.

"Captain Burden," said the latter, noting with a practised eye the slender figure of the young officer, "you come to the —th highly recommended for coolness and courage. Tomorrow we attack El Caney; I have been ordered to call for volunteers to do a little scouting. Will you lead the party?"

"Thank you," said Burden, simply; "it will be an honor, I——"

The colonel removed his eyeglasses. "Young man," said he, seriously, "the bush is full of Spaniards; you may be killed or seriously wounded; every caution will be required."

"I will do my best, sir," replied Captain Burden; "is the start to be made at once?"

The colonel wheeled around on his camp stool. "Orderly," said he, sharply, "tell Captain Clark that I wish a volunteer of two good men from his company to undertake a dangerous errand near the enemy's lines. You will skirt the base of El Caney, making a detour to the north. It is unnecessary to say the volunteers will be under orders from you and are to be governed by your judgment."

Five minutes later the tramp of approaching men was heard, and two cavalrymen entered the commander's presence. Captain Burden, noting them critically, started; the sharp tones of the colonel rang in his ears:

"Corporal Joyce and Private Hardey, you are under orders to proceed according to Captain Burden's direction on a reconnoissance into the enemy's lines. That will do."

Burden returned the men's salute mechanically. The presence of John Hardey filled him with conflicting emotions. He had fled from Washington hoping to drown in the excitement of an aggressive campaign the sorrow which this man had brought upon him. Had it not been for Hardey—he clinched his hands until the nails bit into the flesh. "What now?" an evil spirit whispered. "He is in your power; you may order him whither you will, even to death by Spanish bullets; none will know of it, for the Cuban bush tells no tales."

The colonel wondered at the paleness upon the face of the young officer as he passed from the tent into the darkness beyond. Could he be afraid? He dismissed the thought with a laugh. Captain Burden had come to the —th with the highest recommendations from the secretary of war.

Out beyond the shelter of the camp, Burden led his men straight into the thick, prickly brush. At times he could almost feel Hardey's breath upon his face and hear the voice whispering in his ear: "To the left, to the left! He will reach the Spaniards sooner there."

Far up the height a dozen tiny lights glimmered in the darkness—the Spanish torches about the blockhouse of El Caney. To the left the faint ring of steel told the three Americans that the enemy's sentinels were wide awake, ready to fire blindly in the darkness. Captain Burden paused.

"Private Hardey," said he, so huskily he scarce recognized his own voice, "move cautiously to the left, keeping well in the shadow of the bush; the corporal and I will detour to the right, approaching the slope further on."

Hardey's hands came to a quick salute. "Very good, sir!" replied he, steadily, though he must have known he ran against the very muzzles of Spanish rifles. Then, wheeling about, he disappeared in the tangled thicket.

Captain Burden paused irresolutely, white to the very lips. "Come!" said he sharply, "to the right, corporal."

A myriad of insects buzzed about their faces, the pests of the Cuban chapparal. The corporal fumed and brushed them off, but his companion scarce noticed them; his ears were strained to catch the shots from the slope of El Caney, the fusilade which would send him back to Washington.

A minute passed—five—ten; it seemed as many hours. The heat and blackness of the brush stifled the Americans, the sharp thorns tore their clothes and lacerated their bodies. Corporal Joyce lamented the fate which had sent him to Cuba. Captain Burden moved forward as one bereft of feeling. He had become a machine, a thing devoid of sense and feeling, a human sounding board waiting to catch a rifle crack from El Caney.

Suddenly the buzz of insects, the crunching of the dry leaves and twigs under the feet of the moving men, the noise made by the passage of their bodies through the brush were drowned by the echoing report of a Mauser rifle; then another, a third and fourth and fifth. Corporal Joyce unconsciously clutched his officer's arm. "God!" he whispered, "they've riddled him, an' a braver fellow never wore a sabre."

Captain Burden staggered as though the bullets from the Mausers had pierced his body. A cry sounded in the stillness following the echo of the shots; an appeal for help, and the voice was Hardey's.

For an instant Burden wavered. then, before the corporal could restrain him, dashed through the matted chapparal to the slope of El Caney, upon whose summit danced a hundred Spanish torches awakened into life by the fire of the sentinels.

With Joyce panting at his heels, he pushed forward, drawing his revolver as he ran and shouting aloud to Hardey to answer him, that he might gain the private's side in the darkness.

Breaking through the bush, he came upon an open space unsheltered from the Spanish guns above, to stumble over Hardey, who, resting on one elbow, was keeping off five white-clothed figures with his revolver.

Perhaps the Spaniards feared an attack from the entire American army. At sight of Burden and the corporal they wavered, forgetting the Mausers in their hands, that they were five to three with one of the latter sorely crippled.

"Corporal," said Burden, sharply, noting with quick perception the confusion of the Spaniards, "to the rear with Private Hardey. I will cover you."

A flash of admiration filled the corporal's eyes. "God, sir!" he muttered, "they'll shoot you like a dog; I——"

"To the rear, sir!" shouted Captain Burden; "he's light and——"

Then, as the bulky corporal lifted the wounded cavalryman, slinging him across his shoulder like a bag of meal, Burden faced the astonished Spaniards.

"No," cried Hardey, struggling in the arms which would bear him in safety; "stop, for God's sake, corporal!" Then, in an appeal of agony: "Save yourself, Burden: she will not marry me, it's you——"

The sharp crack of the captain's revolver cut short the sentence. "Run!" he shouted; "I'll hold them off."

Four times the revolver cracked ere the Spaniards, realizing 'twas but one man who confronted them, raised their rifles.

Corporal Joyce, tearing through the chapparal, heard the whiplike crack of the dreaded Mausers, then once more the sharp report of the captain's revolver. Afterward came silence, save for the groaning of Private Hardey and the rustle of the parting branches.

* * * * * * *

On the morning of July 3, after the charge on El Caney, an orderly halted before the quarters of the fighting —th.

"A letter for Captain Burden," replied he to the sentry's query, "franked at the war department, an' from a lady. I reckon he won't want to wait for it."

The colonel pushed aside the tent flap. "Surgeon," said he, "turning to the officer who followed him, "tell that fellow Captain Burden's dead, killed in an ambuscade. And, surgeon, you'd better take the letter and forward it to Washington."—Washington Star.

Frederic and the Prussian Lieutenant.

Harold Frederic's self confidence and power of dominating strangers stood him in good stead in one of his first visits—if not his very first visit—to Berlin. The incident as he related it seemed natural enough to an American not brought up in the awe of a military caste, but to those who knew Germany it was almost surprising that he came through it with his life. He had been paying some formal diplomatic calls and in the evening dropped in at the Cafe Bauer in the unwonted glory of a frock coat and a tall silk hat. This hat was carefully hung on a hatstand and Frederic sat down to read an English newspaper just arrived. Enter a particularly fine specimen of the lieutenent, booted and spurred and sworded and epauletted. He brushed against the hatstand, knocked Frederic's hat over into the sawdust, and swaggered to his seat without as much as looking around. The slight to the hat was more than Frederic could endure.

In a towering passion he went to the lieutenant, stood over him and pointed to the object on the floor. "Pick up that hat, sir," he roared. The officer stared amazed, the waiters were paralyzed with terror at hearing one so much more than human so addressed by a civilian. "Pick up that hat," repeated Frederic in a tone more menacing than before. And the lieutenant did what he was told. He was as irresistibly dominated by the courage and force of the man as a schoolboy before his master; or perhaps he thought Frederic carried the customary West American revolver.—Saturday Review.

Who Loved Him?

"Somebody loves me," he softly cooed. "And can oo guess who somebody is?"

She raised her great gray eyes until their glance rested full upon his beaming countenance.

"Oo," she answered, with all the confidence of a trusting heart, intuitively aware of the basic sentiment that actuates mankind. — Detroit Journal.

Arizona's Petrified Wood.

Some of the petrified wood found in Arizona, it is said, is so hard that steel tools will not work it, the petrifications being only three degrees less in hardness than the diamond.

SPAIN YIELDS ALL TO US.

Her Decision Announced as a Mere Surrendering to Superior Force.

THE PHILIPPINE GROUP CEDED.

Spain Takes the $20,000,000 Offered by the United States—Relinquishes Cuba and Cedes Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines—Secretaries Instructed to Begin a Draft of the Treaty.

PARIS, France (By Cable).—Spain has accepted the United States' offer of $20,000,000, and at a joint session of the Peace Commissions held Monday afternoon consented to relinquish Cuba and to cede Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines.

The document presenting this acceptance contained only 300 words. It opened with a reference to the final terms of the United States and said that the Spanish Commissioners, after having taken cognizance of the terms proposed by the Americans, had tried to give as equitable an answer as possible, but that they were not prepared to commit their Government to the acceptance of the principles embodied in the American argument. Spain rejects these principles, the note continues, "as she has always rejected them."

Basing her attitude upon the justice of her cause, the note then says, she still adheres to those principles "which she has heretofore invariably formulated."

However, the note adds, in her desire for peace she has gone so far as to propose certain compromises, which the Americans have always rejected. She has also attempted, it is further asserted, to have admitted to arbitration some of the material points upon which the two Governments differed, but these proposals the Americans have equally rejected.

The United States, the reply continues in substance, has offered, as a kind of compensation to Spain, something very inadequate to the sacrifices that country makes at this moment, and she feels therefore that the United States' proposals cannot be considered just and equitable.

Spain has, however, exhausted all the resources of diplomacy in an attempt to justify her attitude. Seeing that an acceptance of the proposals is a necessary condition to a continuance of negotiations, and seeing that the resources of Spain are not such as to enable her to re-enter upon war, she is prepared, in her desire to avoid bloodshed and from considerations of humanity and patriotism, to submit to the conditions of the conquering nation, however harsh they may be. She is, therefore, ready to accept the proposals of the American Commission, as presented at the last sitting.

The allusions in the reply to attempted arbitration refer to Spain's proposal to arbitrate the questions of the construction of the third article of the protocol, the Spanish colonial debt of Cuba, and of the Philippines.

The reading and the translation of the document occupied less than five minutes. At the conclusion of the translation the Commissioners empowered Senor Ojeda, Secretary of the Spanish Commission, and Secretary Moore of the American Commission to draw up articles which are to embody the relinquishment of Cuba by Spain and the cession Porto Rico and of the Philippines.

Having embodied in the treaty articles all the protocol questions, the two commissions will now enter upon friendly negotiations regarding the matters suggested in the American ultimatum presented at the previous meeting, matters subsidiary and incidental to the principal provisions, which must form part of the peace treaty as finally signed.

These include the religious freedom of the Caroline Islands, as agreed to twelve years ago; the release of political prisoners now held by Spain in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines; the taking over of the Island of Kusale, or Ualan, in the Carolines, for a telegraphic and naval station; cable station rights at other points in Spain's jurisdiction, and the renewal of certain treaties, previously in force between the United States and Spain, which may have lapsed or been vitiated by war.

WHAT WE GAIN.

The Territorial Loss to Spain as the Result of the War.

Spain had the satisfaction of blowing up the Maine and killing 266 American sailors. It has cost her: Twenty-one warships; two armies defeated and captured. Porto Rico and outlying small islands, area 3500 square miles; population, 806,708. Philippine Islands; area, 114,326 square miles; population, 8,000,000. Sulu Islands; area, 950 square miles; population, 75,000. Guam, largest of the Ladrone Islands; area, 120 square miles; population, 8561. Isle of Pines; area, 1214 square miles; population, 2500. Total square miles of territory annexed, 120,110. This does not include Cuba; area, 119,240 square miles; population, 1,631,619, of which the United States has possession, pending the establishment of a stable government there.

The money losses of the war are estimated as follows: Spain—Cuba, $300,000,000; Philippines, $450,000,000; Porto Rico, $150,000,000; cost of war, $125,000,000, loss of commerce, $20,000,000; thirty ships lost, $30,000,000; total, $1,075,000,000. United States—Maine, $2,500,000; cost of war, $200,000,000; indemnity to Spain, $20,000,000; total, $222,500,000.

The lives lost in the war are: United States—About 253 men killed and about 1324 wounded and about 2000 men died in camp. These figures do not include the 265 sailors lost on the Maine or the men who have died of fever after being mustered out. Spain—About 2500 killed and 3000 wounded. No official statement of Spain's losses has been made.

Madrid Takes It Calmly.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—There have been no disturbances resulting from the announcement of Spain's acceptance of the American conditions. The papers, however, publish gloomy articles, sadly reminding the country that the day is one long to be remembered as marking "the closing scene of a glorious colonial history." All agree that the Government has adopted the only possible policy, though much bitterness is displayed toward the United States.

The Sutherland Jewels Recovered.

A man who gives the name of Henry Williams was arrested at Fulham, England, for the robbery of the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland's jewels, valued at $15,000, in Paris about the middle of October. A quantity of the stolen property was found in his possession. Another man has been arrested on suspicion of his complicity with Williams.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 11.

Lesson Text: "Trying to Destroy God's Word," Jeremiah xxxvi., 20-32—Golden Text: Isaiah xl., 8—Commentary on the Lesson by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

20. "And they went in to the king and told all the words in the ears of the king." This is King Jehoiakim, a son of Josiah, who reigned eleven years, but did evil in the sight of the Lord. In the fourth year of his reign the Lord told Jeremiah to write in a book all the words He had spoken against Israel since the days of Josiah and read them to the people if perchance they might turn from their sins to the Lord and have their iniquity forgiven. Both in the fourth and fifth years of Jehoiakim's reign these words were read publicly and privately again and again (see previous part of this chapter), and now some who heard them tell them to the king.

21. "So the king sent Jehudi to fetch the roll, and Jehudi read it in the ears of the king." Baruch the scribe, who had written the words of the Lord from the mouth of Jeremiah, had also read the book in the ears of the people and of the rulers (verses 6, 8, 10, 15, 16), but now Jehudi reads. It does not matter much who reads provided he reads distinctly and give the sense and cause the people to understand the reading (Neh. viii., 8). As to the origin of the words, they were from the Lord, the Lord's words. He used Jeremiah's mouth and Baruch's pen and mouth, but the message was neither from Jeremiah nor from Baruch, but from God. Now it is Jehudi's mouth, but it is still the same message from the Lord.

22, 23. "He cut it with the penknife and cast it into the fire that was on the hearth, until all the roll was consumed in the fire." Thus did Jehoiakim with the roll containing the message from the Lord. Thus he despised and treated with contempt the message from the Lord and turned his back upon the Lord and would not hearken to Him. What a contrast to Josiah in our last lesson, who humbled himself before God and turned to Him with all his heart! Jehoiakim was a Cain man, while Josiah, like Abel, had faith in God. All are either for or against God.

24. "Yet they were not afraid, nor rent their garments, neither the king nor any of his servants that heard all these words." The hard hearted, rebellious king would influence those about him in some measure to be rebellious, like himself. When once the heart turns away from God, the hardness ofttimes increases very quickly. When we receive not the truth in the love of it, God lets us believe a delusion and a lie (II Thess. ii., 11, 12). It is a fearful thing to even listen to a word against God or against His word, for, while holiness is not easily communicated, sin is, according to Hag. ii., 12, 13.

25. "He would not hear them." Three are mentioned who pleaded with the king not to burn the roll, but he would not listen to them. He thought that he knew better than his counselors, he was in his own esteem wiser than his father who had humbled himself before God, he did not believe that "He that, being often reproved, hardeneth his neck shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy" (Prov. xxix., 1).

26. "But the Lord hid them." This refers to Baruch and Jeremiah, whom the king would now like to lay hands upon and put a stop to such words as these. In verse 19 we learn that when the book was about to be read to the king some advised them to hide so that they could not be found, and now we learn that in their hiding they were guided by God. Elijah was so securely hidden by God that he could not be found by Ahab in any nation or kingdom (I Kings xvii., 3; xviii., 10). There is a rock, the Rock of Ages, in whom we may so securely hide that no evil can befall us (Ex. xxxiii., 22; Isa. ii., 10; xxvi., 4, margin). The life of all who truly receive Christ as their Saviour is said to be hid with Christ in God, for He is our life (Col. iii., 3, 4).

27, 28. "Take thee again another roll and write in it all the former words that were in the first roll." I have for some years reveled in the blessed assurance of Ps. cxix., 89, "Forever, O Lord, Thy word is settled in heaven." On my way home from India last year it was my privilege while spending a few days in London to rejoice in some blessed fellowship with my dear brother in the Lord, Rev. John Wilkinson, author of that wonderful book, "Israel My Glory." I found him one day greatly rejoicing in Ps. cxix., 89, on which he expatiated somewhat after this fashion: "Just think of what we have here! What is settled? Thy word. Where is it settled? In heaven. For how long is it settled? Forever. Whose word is it? Thine, O Lord! Let the enemies throw out Jonah and his book and Daniel and his book, and whatever they do not like, they can no more destroy the word of God than Jehoiakim could destroy the words of Jeremiah's roll. When we reach heaven, we shall find Jonah and his book and Daniel and his book and all the word of God forever settled there."

29. "The king of Babylon shall certainly come and destroy this land and shall cause to cease from thence man and beast." These were some of the words in the roll which Jehoiakim burned which caused him to hate it and burn it. Jonah was a wondrous type of our Lord in His death and resurrection, and this the great truth which satan hates and may be one reason why he would if possible set aside the book of Jonah. In Daniel perhaps more than in any other book in the Bible the importance of the wisdom of this world to understand the things of God is made manifest, and for that reason, among others, the book of Daniel is disliked. Revelation tells of the devil's downfall and final doom and therefore he would like you not to read that book.

30, 31. "Therefore thus saith the Lord of Jehoiakim, King of Judah." Then follows a statement of what would come upon him personally for this sin, but he would not hearken. In chapter xxii, 19, it was written that he should be buried with the burial of an ass. God is not willing that any should perish, has no pleasure in the death of the wicked, but if in spite of all His warnings and entreaties the wicked will persist in his wickedness he is sometimes given up so to do (II. Pet. iii., 9; Ezek. xxxiii., 11; Deut. xxviii., 15).

32. "Another roll was given by Jeremiah to Baruch the scribe, and from the mouth of Jeremiah he wrote all the words that were in the former roll, with the addition of many like words. This suggests to us that all efforts to destroy the word of God or any portion of it only results in the increase of that word. Since the days of Jehoiakim the word of God has been bought in order to be burned, but the money thus obtained produced a larger edition.—Lesson Helper.

Telephone From Maine to Texas.

The last wire has been strung by which Austin, Texas, can have connection with Bar Harbor, Me. The line is 2500 miles long. This long-distance system will also embrace New York, Washington, and all the large Eastern cities. This is the longest telephone in the world.

THE PORTLAND A TOTAL WRECK

The Steamer Sunk Off Cape Cod On Her Way From Boston to Portland in a Furious Gale.

ALL ON BOARD LOST.

Captain Blanchard of the Ill-Fated Vessel Sailed Contrary to His Orders.

The Big Coastwise Vessel Portland That Ran From Boston to Maine Totally Wrecked in an Awful Hurricane—The Ship Went Down With All on Board Off Cape Cod—Some of the Bodies Recovered—Partial List of the Passengers on the Vessel—The Ship and Cargo Were Insured—The Captain's Error—The Portland's Owners Had Told Him Not to Sail—The Shore Strewn With Wreckage—The Ship Went to Pieces Off Highland Light.

BOSTON, Mass. (Special).—Bodies lying on the sands, fragments of wood, part of a steamer's wheel, trunks, barrels, and the flotsam and jetsam of a miscellaneous cargo, scattered along the coast near Highland light, told the tale of the worst disaster Cape Cod has known in many a year. The steamer Portland, which left Boston for Portland Saturday evening, is a total wreck. Of the hundred or more who composed the passengers and crew, all were lost.

Following is a partial list of the passengers who were on board the Portland when she sailed from Boston:

Miss Allen, Mrs. Theodore Allen, Miss Burns, Mrs. J. A. Carroll, Lowell; Master Philip Chase, William L. Chase, Mrs. George O. Chickering, G. W. Cole, Miss Cole, Mrs. Kate Coy, Mrs. Ezekiel Dennis, Miss Jennie Edmunds, F. Dudley Freeman, Isaiah Frye, Miss Ruth Frye, D. O. Getchell, Arthur F. Heersom, Mrs. Arthur F. Heersom, Miss Sophie Holmes, N. True Hooper, Oren Hooper, Miss Jennie C. Hoyt, M. C. Hutchinson, Miss Hutchinson, Perry Jackson, wife and child; George R. Kennison, Jr., Miss Helen Langthorne, Miss Edna McCrillis, Mrs. Cornelia N. Mitchell, Mr. Pierce, Miss Emma L. Plympton, Miss Ross, Mrs. Anna Rounds, Mrs. Daniel Rounds, M. L. Sewell, Frederick Sherwood, Harry Smith, Frederick Stevens, Mrs. Alice Swift, Miss Maud Sykes, Charles H. Thompson and child, Mrs. Charles H. Thompson, Mrs. Wheeler, Charles Wiggin, C. F. Wilson.

The crew of the ill-fated steamer is as follows: Hollis N. Blanchard, captain; R. Blake, watchman; Matthew Barron, deckhand; Mrs. Margaret Berry, stewardness; D. Bruce, deckhand; H. Carter, firemen; —— Catlin, waiter; Peter Collins, deckhand; —— Comer, barber; John Daly, deckhand; James Davidson, deckhand; Edward Deering, mate; J. A. Dillon, oiler; W. J. Doughty, fireman; Ansel Dyer, quartermaster; T. E. Fennell, fireman; Lee Forman, waiter; J. E. Gately, fireman; George Graham, waiter; Morris Graham, deckhand; Mrs. Carrie M. Harris, stewardess; Richard Hartley, deckhand; Eben Heuston, second steward; F. A. Ingraham, purser; Arthur Johnson, waiter; Lewis Johnson, waiter; Latimer, head saloonman; F. W. Leighton, electrician; J. McNeal, oiler; George McGilvary, deckhand; John McKay, second mate; Thomas Merrill, first engineer; M. Merriman, fireman; A. V. Matthews, steward; Horace Moore, clerk; Lewis Nelson, second pilot; Cornelius O'Brien, deckhand; F. Peterson, quartermaster; W. B. Robichaw, baggage master, H. Rollison, fireman; George C. Ropley, deckhand; T. Sewell, watchman; Arthur Sloan, deckhand; Samuel Smith, waiter; Lewis Strout, first pilot; C. Verrill, third engineer; John Walton, second engineer; J. Whitten, watchman; —— Williams, watchman.

That the vessel must have been disabled and then driven far out of her course by the gale is shown by the fact that the shores strewn with her wreckage are far to the south of her customary path. Her captain erred in judgment, sailing in the face of explicit directions to the contrary from the Boston and Portland Steam Packet Company. He paid for his error with his own life and those of all on board.

The top of the Portland was thrown high on the beach near Peaked Hill station. It was split into pieces almost as fine as kindling wood. Pieces of the wheel and other parts of the steamer were strewn about. The hull was not to be seen.

The whole shore presented a most tragic appearance. A score or more dead bodies were lying on the sands and more were coming. In one place the bodies of two women, one about forty years old and the other about twenty, came ashore in quick succession, followed by the body of a colored man. The bodies came in all the way from Peaked Hill bars to Highland Station.

It is impossible to tell in just what manner the steamer had been lost. It is the opinion that, blown out of her course, she had attempted to make Provincetown Harbor, failed, and had gone ashore off the Peaked Hill bar, one of the most dangerous places on that part of the coast.

The bodies that have been recovered have been cared for by the residents of Truro and other places, and held for identification by relatives or friends. On some of the bodies were life preservers.

The Portland carried a miscellaneous cargo of 100 tons of merchandise. The vessel was built in Bath in 1890, and was a side-wheel steamer of 1517 tons net burden. Her length is 230 feet, beam 42, depth 15 feet. She was valued at $250,000, and is fully insured.

The insurance upon the hull of the Portland was placed in Boston, partly in the Boston Marine Insurance Company and partly through the Boston office of Johnson & Higgins. It was valued at about $200,000. The insurance upon the cargo of the steamer, which consisted of dry goods, boots and shoes, flour, etc., was placed in New York and amounted to $45,000.

WRECKED IN THE STORM'S FURY.

Many Ships and Lives Lost Along the New England Coast.

BOSTON (Special).—In addition to the wreck of the steamer Portland, beside which all the other disasters of the storm pale, it appears that at least thirty schooners have been wrecked at different points from Eastport, Me., to New Haven, Conn.

It is even yet impossible to give an exact list of the disasters, but it is a conservative estimate to schedule eighty schooners driven ashore, fourteen barges, loaded or empty, aground, besides a large number of smaller craft.

This list does not include the thirty vessels either wholly or partially wrecked in Boston Harbor, nor half a dozen or more craft in more or less danger, including the big Wilson Line freighter Ohio, which went ashore on Spectacle Island in this harbor; the steamer John J. Hill, which is ashore at Atlantic; the Merchants and Miners' Transportation steamer Fairfax, on Sow and Pig's Ledge, off Cuttyhunk, and the small steamer George A. Chaffee, foundered at Rockport, Mass. When these are added the aggregate list will certainly exceed 170 craft wrecked, disabled and missing.

The storm claimed at least forty victims in and near Boston. These men are known to have perished, and twenty-nine other lives were lost. With the exception of three all were seafaring men, and went to their watery graves while in the performance of their duty. Two were gunners, and were caught by a tidal wave in a shooting-box at Duxbury. They were drowned like rats in a barrel.

A Fishing Fleet Wrecked.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (Special).—Captain Dodge, of the steamer George W. Danielson, just arrived from Block Island, reports the worst storm in the island's history, the wind blowing 100 miles an hour when it wrecked the recording apparatus. Of a fleet of twenty-five coasting and fishing vessels which had sought refuge in the Block Island harbors, only one now remains afloat, the others having been driven ashore. The only vessel saved was a schooner which had auxiliary steam power and four anchors, and she would have gone ashore had not the gale moderated.

HAWAII TO BE A TERRITORY.

Commissioners in Favor of Starting the New Order of Things on July 4 Next.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Hawaii will become a full-fledged Territory of the United States on July 4, 1899, if Congress follows the recommendation of the Legislative Commission. The Congressional members of that body, Senators Cullom and Morgan and Representatives Hitt, with Mr. Justice Frear, of the Hawaiian Supreme Court, who, with President Dole, represented the islands on the commission, have been meeting in a semi-formal manner at the Capitol, putting the finishing touches upon their report. Their conclusions will be embodied in a bill establishing a Territorial form of government for the islands, with a Delegate in Congress, a local Legislature, and other features of Territorial organization such as have pertained to those in the United States.

The laws of this country generally will apply to the new Territory, but there may be an exception so far as the navigation laws apply to the coastwise trade. That is, traffic between the islands and the mainland may not, at present, be construed to be coastwise traffic, and be restricted to American and Hawaiian ships. The suffrage franchise will not be extended to the Japanese and Chinese contract laborers on the island, but the Portuguese who declare an intention of becoming citizens will be permitted, with the other citizens, to vote for members of the Legislature.

TO RAISE SPANISH SHIPS.

Contract With a Hong Kong Firm to Raise Three and Put Them in Repair.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn has received a letter from Constructor Capps at Manila, giving an encouraging account of the prospect of raising three of the Spanish vessels sunk by Dewey in Manila Bay. These are the cruiser Don Juan de Austria and the modern gunboats Isla de Cuba and Isle de Luzon. Mr. Capps says that a contract has been made with the Hong Kong and Thompson Dock Company of Hong Kong to raise and put the three vessels in thorough repair, even to the installation of an electrical plant. The contract price is $477,000 Mexican money, or $226,000 American gold. This is considered a very reasonable amount to pay for the work.

ELECTIONS OF CONGRESSMEN.

Successors Chosen to Colonel W. A. Stone and the Late F. W. Love.

PITTSBURG, Penn. (Special).—When Colonel W. A. Stone was elected Governor of this State at the recent election he resigned his seat as Representative of the Twenty-third District in Congress, thus leaving the unexpired term vacant. By special election a few days ago W. H. Graham, who had been elected to succeed Colonel Stone, was without opposition elected to fill the unexpired term.

JACKSON, Miss. (Special).—The Congressional election in the Sixth District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. F. W. Love passed off very quietly. F. A. McLain, Congressman-elect for the regular term, was elected without opposition.

OKLAHOMA PRAIRIES AFIRE.

Lives Lost, Homes Burned, and a Good Deal of Property Destroyed.

PERRY, Oklahoma, (Special).—Prairie fires have played havoc in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory for the last few days.

One farmer lost 1000 acres of fine hay in the field, several hundred bales of cotton, and 500 head of cattle and hops. He estimates his loss at $20,000.

Millions of tons of hay in bale and bulk have been burned in other sections, and no less than 100 residences have been destroyed.

Several lives have been lost in these prairie fires. In the Kiowa Indian reservation a strip of land thirty by seventy-five miles was burned, causing great damage.

White Caps Shot in Arkansas.

While a band of White Caps at Black Rock, Ark., had Henry White, a negro, in custody, accused of hog stealing, they were fired upon by the negro's friends. A hundred shots were exchanged. Henry Hale was shot and killed, Chubby Spades mortally, and George Warner dangerously wounded. All are white. The casualties on the negroes' side are not known. The alleged thief escaped. A Coroner's jury charges him with murder. Many negroes in the vicinity have been whipped by White Caps recently.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Emperor William intends to write and publish an account of his tour in Palestine.

Sir Arthur Sullivan was the son of a bandmaster, and for several years a chorister.

Speaker Reed has joined the Portland Golf Club and become an earnest devotee of the game.

Queen Victoria hopes to live to see the Cape-to-Cairo scheme of uniting Britain's African empire completed.

Ex-President Harrison denies the report that his health is poor and declares he has not felt so well for many years.

General Wheeler was the youngest man in the Confederate army to attain the rank of lieutenant-general. He was twenty-six.

Secretary Gage is said to be a passionate sportsman and a remarkably good shot. He spends much of his vacation in hunting and in fishing.

Holland's girl Queen has declared that her husband-elect must not be called Prince Consort until they have been married a year and a half.

Theodore Sedgwick Fay, who from 1853 until 1861 occupied the post of American Minister Resident in Berne, Switzerland, died in Berlin, Germany.

Henry Havemeyer, the sugar king, finds a hobby in amateur conjuring, at which he is an expert and has the best collection of apparatus in the country.

James Whitcomb Riley said to a Boston friend the other day that the reason he is a bachelor is because the woman he meant to marry died before he had made any success.

M. Demolins, the Frenchman who has given so much umbrage in Paris by his book on Anglo-Saxon superiority, proposes to open a school, to be conducted on thoroughly English lines in Normandy.

Lord Curzon has chosen as his private secretary a lawyer named Walter Lawrence, who, in order to take the place, gives up his position as agent of the Duke of Bedford, which gave him a salary of $30,000.

Lemuel W. Rozee, one of Indiana's Congressmen, has risen to his present place in the world from what might be called dire poverty. His first work was sweeping out lawyers' offices and some of his employers took an interest in him and put him into the way of studying law.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Butte, Mont., is without a non-union clerk.

Marion, Ind., has not a non-union cigar factory.

In Connecticut cloakmakers give employment to 3000 persons.

A typographical union has been formed at Dawson City, in the Klondike region.

In 1890 the United States had only sixteen cement factories, where there are now thirty.

Boys have been substituted for men on Nashville street cars. The boys earn $6 per week; men were paid $10.

The Journal of the United Mine Workers' Association is now being printed in two languages—English and Slavonian.

Every contractor in the country is complaining about the inability to get laborers. They are not to be had in any section.

Five thousand men could right now be placed to work on the river levee construction between New Orleans and Memphis.

Custom Tailors' National Union has assessed its members twenty-five cents each to increase its fund from $8145 to $10,000.

The Cigarmakers' International Union has transferred the charter of Union 357 in New Westminster, British Columbia, to a new union in Vancouver.

District Assembly 49 of the K. of L. has started an agitation for a bill to make an appropriation for a home for workingmen too old to secure employment.

All the local unions attached to the Bakers' International Union are agitating for the ten-hour workday and the abolition of the boarding and lodging system.

The cigar manufacturers of Winnepeg, Manitoba, having refused to adopt the union scale of wages, the men have decided to start a co-operative union factory.

The workingmen's compulsory insurance of Norway pays $12 death benefit; a pension of twenty per cent. of the man's wages to the widow, and fifteen per cent. to each child.

Every piece of work done for the city of London has this stipulation: That trades union price shall govern all wages paid. Nearly all work is done directly by the city; they select their own foreman, who gives a bond and receives only the same wages as the others, the city looking to him as security for the class of work done.

CYCLING NOTES.

Philadelphia is talking of holding a bicycle show in 1899.

Belgian cycles and parts valued at $8435 were imported into Holland in August last.

There are 69,732 members in the French Touring Club, nearly as many as are in the L. A. W.

A German inventor proposes to mount a "wind motor" on the head of a bicycle and gear it to the front wheel.

As the number of pneumatic-tired carriages increase the business of the bicycle repairer has also received a boom.

A pneumatic seat-post is a recent contribution to the many efforts made to preserve the spinal column from shock.

Morin, the French champion, has commenced his three years' continuous military service. This puts an end to his racing.

According to traveling men who visit the trade, there is a grand revival of interest in cycle shows being manifested everywhere.

Ride a wheel that is built with some idea as to what your needs are, and you cannot fail to appear favorably in the eyes of a critical public.

The Police Commissioner of Adelaide, Australia, finds that by mounting his men on bicycles instead of horses, a saving of $4700 a year is effected.

A number of bicycles seen on the roads recently are fitted with wide handle bars, but it will hardly strike the popular fancy, they having been used some years ago.

The amount of depression a tire shows when being ridden is the best guide to proper inflation. A heavy rider needs a harder tire than a light one, and it is better to have a tire too hard than too soft.

At last the McIlraths have reached Chicago, with a total mileage of 39,200 miles recorded by their cyclometers in their trip around the world. From New York to Chicago was a constant series of receptions in every town they passed.

Few cyclists may be aware that oil is a great enemy to brass and steel, and accounts for the many breakages of joints of cycles which may have been in use for some time. This is usually brought about by making a practice of rubbing the machine down with an oily rag. The oil collects at the joints and gradually eats its way in, parting the brass from the steel, the joint then giving way.

INDICTMENT FOR TANNER

Governor of Illinois Held Criminally Responsible For the Virden Riots.

THREE COUNTS AGAINST HIM.

The Grand Jury of Macoupin County Investigates the Labor Riots—Over Fifty Persons Indicted—Mine Owners Included—Governor Tanner Accused of Palpable Omission of Duty.

CARLINVILLE, Ill. (Special).—The Macoupin County Grand Jury has made its formal report to Judge R. B. Shirley concerning the Virden riot investigation. Its labors were arduous and comprehensive. As was expected, the Grand Jury dealt pertinently with the affair, and, as far as it was able to ascertain, returned true bills against the principal participants in the tragedy of October 12. It returned ten indictments, involving fifty-four persons.

Against John R. Tanner, Governor of Illinois, there are three counts for palpable omission of duty and malfeasance in office.

Fred W. Lukens, General Manager of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company, is charged with manslaughter on two counts. With Lukens, his deputies, Frank Wilder, J. E. Sickles, and J. H. Smith are indicted for the killing of Joseph Gitterle, a Mount Olive miner.

J. Foley, John Murphy, Pat McCranor, Richard Peak, Ed. Cahill and Dick Evans, Manager Lukens, with Detective F. C. Gurney, Nelson Isaacson, B. B. Burton, John McKinney and J. E. Sickles are indicted for manslaughter for the killing of Ellis Smith, a miner.

Minor indictments are also returned.

In the indictments against Governor Tanner, charging him with palpable omission of duty and malfeasance in office, complaining witnesses are John Graham, William Mitchell, William Wilson, Clarence Ross and Charles Stewart, employes of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company. They testified that they were intimidated and prevented from following their legitimate employment by an armed body of men who unlawfully and feloniously were assembled in Virden; that the Governor had been notified by the Sheriff of Macoupin County and Manager Lukens that there was no protection to be had from the county, and that he was earnestly importuned for State assistance.

Judge Shirley fixed Governor Tanner's bond at $500. Manager Lukens and the deputies charged with manslaughter were held in bonds of $1000 each. In the minor cases bail was fixed at nominal amounts.

UNION OF REPUBLICS ENDS.

Collapse Due to Failure to Suppress the Revolt in Salvador Against Federation.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (By Cable).—The attempt to affect a coalition between the States of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, to be conducted under a common administration and known as the United States of Central America, has completely failed.

The Federal Organizers have formally declared the union dissolved, the three States resuming respectively absolute sovereignty.

The collapse is due to the failure of the troops of Honduras, acting in behalf of the Federal Organizers, to suppress the outbreak in Salvador against the proposed federation and to force Salvador into the union.

The prospects are peaceful.

The Central American coalition lasted nominally just one month. The new regime was ushered in by elaborate celebrations at Amapala on November 1,

BLANCO EN ROUTE TO SPAIN.

Ex-Captain General's Departure Attended With Little Ceremony.

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—The Spanish mail steamer Villaverde, with Marshal Blanco, the former Captain-General of Cuba, Generals Bernal and Tejeda, Colonels Cevallos, Pagliery, Tusser and Domenicio, and several other officers of lesser rank, left this port a few days ago.

The Marshal's departure was not marked by the pomp and ceremony which characterized similar events in previous years.

An affectionate leavetaking occurred on the wharf between Marshal Blanco and a number of his friends, and he warmly embraced General Ruberter, his old companion in arms. Only personal friends and a few officers accompanied General Blanco, none of the crowds usual on such occasions waiting to see him for the last time. A body of troops, however, rendered military honors.

CONFESSES DOUBLE MURDER.

Hancock Says He and Winifred Myers Slew Two Men in a Nevada Desert.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. (Special).—John Hancock, who has just been taken to San Quentin to serve a ten years' sentence for burglary, has confessed that he and Winifred Myers murdered Dr. Engelke and Pete Edmiston on the desert in Southern Nevada over a year ago.

Hancock says the crime was planned by the woman with the object of securing the horses attached to the wagons belonging to their victims in order that they might continue their journey to Salt Lake, their own horses being fagged out.

Miss Myers, now Mrs. Gross, recently made a statement accusing Hancock of both murders and asserting her own innocence.

Two Laborers Killed.

Two laborers were killed and four seriously injured by the caving in of the side of an excavation for a sewer in New York City a few days ago. The victims of the accident are: Michael Cosses, forty years old, shanty: Robert Tucker, thirty years old, shanty. The injured: Michael Durando, thirty-seven years old, broken arm, shanty; Thomas King, internal injuries; Domenico Marigo, fifty years old, right leg broken; Sextis, twenty-eight years old, left leg broken.

Private Holt to Be Shot.

Private Lindsay T. Holt, Troop F, Tenth Cavalry, at Huntsville, Ala., was sentenced to death for murdering Private Twisby, of the same regiment. The crime for which Holt will pay his life was committed one Sunday morning at Montauk Point, L. I., just after the cavalry division returned from Santiago.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

49			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...$	23	@$	23½
Firsts	20	@	22½
Thirds to seconds	15	@	19
State—Thirds to firsts	15	@	21
State Dairy tubs, extras	19	@	20
Imitation Creamery	13	@	17½
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	14
Low grades	12	@	13
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	9¼	@	9¾
Small	—	@	10
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	5½
Full skims	—	@	3
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	30	@	32
Western—Choice	25½	@	26
Southern—Choice	23	@	25
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1898	1 50	@	1 52½
Medium, 1898	1 32½	@	1 35
Pea, choice, 1898	1 27½	@	1 30
Red kidney, choice, 1898	—	@	1 70
White kidney, choice, 1898	1 60	@	1 65
Yellow eye	—	@	1 50
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	2 35
Green peas, bags	87½	@	90
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Greenings, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 25
King, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Pears, Seckel, ₱ box	2 50	@	5 00
Keiffer, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Grapes, Concord, ₱ basket	12	@	14
Niagara, ₱ basket	12	@	18
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	5 25	@	8 00
Jersey, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	5 50
HOPS.			
State—1898, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	20
Fair to prime	16	@	19
Pacific Coast, 1898, choice	20	@	21
Common to prime	14	@	19
Old odds	4	@	8
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	9½
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	8½
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	50
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	6	@	13
Chickens, Phila	10	@	15
Western, dry picked	8	@	10
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	—	@	9
Ducks, Western	5	@	8
L. I., spring, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Geese, Eastern, spring, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 50
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	65
Clover mixed	45	@	50
Straw—Long rye	42½	@	45
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	—	@	—
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 37
Sweet, ₱ bbl	40	@	2 00
Cabbages, ₱ 100	1 50	@	3 00
Onions, Conn. white, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 50
Red and yellow, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	5 00
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₱ box	50	@	1 00
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	80
Green peas, Fla., ₱ basket	1 00	@	3 00
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	3 50
String beans, ₱ basket	50	@	1 25
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	6	@	10
Celery, ₱ doz	10	@	50
Lima beans, ₱ bag	1 50	@	2 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl	30	@	50
Beets, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Kale, ₱ bbl	60	@	75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 65	@	3 85
Spring Patents	3 75	@	4 00
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	75⅝
No. 2 Red	76⅛	@	76⅝
Corn—No. 2	—	@	40¾
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	33
Track mixed	31	@	32
Rye—Western	55	@	59¼
Barley—Feeding	—	@	—
Lard—City steam	4.85c	@	4.90c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6¾	@	8¾
Calves, city dressed	9	@	12½
Country dressed	7	@	11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 00	@	4 60
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	5 25	@	5 80
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	3 85	@	4 00
Country dressed	3½	@	5½

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

France on Guard Against the Pest From America.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—M. Thibeaut, the Charge d'Affaires of France, called at the State Department to advise Secretary Hay that the French Government was about to adopt precautionary measures against the introduction from this country of the San Jose scale, and that decrees would be issued prohibiting the importation of trees, shrubs and plants from the United States, and requiring an inspection of all fruits, fresh and dried, at the point of landing in France.

These measures, M. Thibeaut pointed out, were quite immaterial as affecting the general trade from this country to France, as the shipment of trees, plants and shrubs last year aggregated only $328, and those of fruit $40,000. The action of France was taken, it is said, only after some American States had adopted precautionary laws against this pest, and after the French scientists had advised that the introduction of the insect was likely to follow from the unregulated import of fruits and all kinds of plants. Before determining upon the decree the French Government secured copies of the restrictions passed by American States, and the French law is said to be modeled on the more moderate of these American laws.

M. Thibeaut expressed the earnest hope that the present course of France would not be the subject of criticism and misapprehension, as it touched imports of comparative insignificance, and was designed strictly as a safeguard against a well-established pest.

Clyde Shipbuilders Had a Good Year.

The returns of the Clyde shipbuilding industry, published at Glasgow, Scotland, show the best record for ten years, both as regards launching and work in hand. During the past eleven months 240 vessels representing 380,000 tons have been launched, as compared with 222 vessels aggregating 278,000 tons last year. Fifty thousand tons of shipping have been booked for construction this month, and the naval work in hand is the greatest ever known.

Railroads' Enormous Earnings.

The activity in the steel market is due mainly to the enormous earnings of the railroads. Month by month the total of net earnings keeps rolling up far in excess of last year's showing, which, in turn, exceeded the previous year in a manner which was almost startling.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Mrs. Lydia McLaughlin was the guest of friends in Logan last week.

Mrs. W. T. Bell visited friends in Reedsville and Lewistown last week.

F. W. Kieferle, music dealer, of Lewistown, was in town on Saturday on business.

Mrs. Margaret Coleman is very seriously ill at her residence on Water street.

Wm. Latherow, who has been on the sick list for the last two or three weeks, is improving slowly.

The removal of the T. W. Pyles hotel and restaurant was successfully accomplished on Saturday.

Mrs. George Schmittle, of Shade Gap, was the guest of friends in town on Saturday, between trains.

Frequent snow squalls, some rain and high winds are some of the weather freaks during the past few days.

J. H. Cunningham, who is engaged in the jewelry business at Johnsonburg, spent several days with his family in this place recently.

Mrs. Blanche Taylor and children, of Philadelphia, are the guests of Mrs. Taylor's mother, Mrs. Jennie Eberman, on Pennsylvania avenue.

The special election held on the 3rd inst. to decide for or against the water works proposition was a quiet affair and resulted 139 votes for to 5 against.

A half interest in "The Times" newspaper and job printing establishment at this place has been purchased by A. S. Welch from the sole owner, C. Stratford.

Wm. Spangler, the efficient foreman at the chair factory, who has been off duty for a week or ten days with a sprained back, is able to be about business again.

I. A. Bassett, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Anna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Rummell, of this place, were united in marriage by Rev. D. H. Campbell, at the residence of the bride's parents on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst.

A number of persons from this place interested in court proceedings were in attendanee upon its sessions on Monday. Although this place is the second largest town in the county not a name from this borough appeared on the jury list for this term of court.

LATTA GROVE.

Our blacksmith, Frank Pheasant, drove 38 new shoes last Saturday.

Elmer Bowman, E. O. Stever and A. B. Dell while hunting last week captured a coon which weighs 8 pounds. Mr. Bowman expects to tame the animal.

Our village is to have telephonic communication via the Saltillo line. John D. Crotsley and sons are setting the poles and the line will be in operation in a few days, the connection being made at Casssville.

Two Pointed Questions Answered.

What is the use of making a better article than your competitor if you can not get a better price for it?

Ans.—As there is no difference in the price the public will buy only the better, so that while our profits may be smaller on a single sale they will be much greater in the aggregate.

How can you get the public to know your make is the best?

If both articles are brought prominently before the public both are certain to be tried and the public will very quickly pass judgment on them and use only the better one.

This explains the large sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exaggerated claims, but are certain to return to the one remedy that they know to be reliable, and for coughs, colds and croup there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Freight Records Broken.

All previous records of freight movements through the Altoona yard were broken on Saturday when nearly 5,000 cars were handled. The exact figures were as follows:

East bound cars, 2,529; west bound cars, 2,277; total, 4,806. An average of about 100 trains were required to haul the cars.

The tonnage of the freight, while the figures have not been prepared, also beats all previous records. The materials hauled were made up of merchandise, coal, coke, etc. All the middle division and "hill" crews worked extra time to handle the traffic.—*Tribune.*

—A correspondent of the *Perry County Freeman* made a recent trip over the Tuscarora valley railroad from Port Royal to Blair's Mills, Perry county, a distance of twenty-seven miles, the present end of the road. He says the railroad is graded from Blair's Mills to near the Burnt Cabins, ten miles, and the company has begun to lay steel. It is using all standard ties, 8½ feet long, with the object of making a broad-gauge road. The objective point of the road is Hancock, Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. This road runs up an entirely new and undeveloped country, so far as a railroad goes. Fulton county is the only county in the state that has no railroad. It will open up the best timber section in the state, a country that will produce millions of feet of lumber and cords of wood, and we think the railroad is there to stay.

Sale Register.

TUESDAY, December 20.—Mrs. Thomas Hoover will sell on the A. W. Pheasant farm, one mile east of Cassville the follewing personal property: 5 head horses and mules, 4 head milch cows, 4 head young cattle, 3 head of sheep, brood sow, 9 shoats, 2-horse wagon, top buggy, "Champion" mower, "Champion" reaper, plows, harness, corn and wheat by the bushel, hay by the ton, and household and kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

—AT—

PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of the late W. H. Rex, deceased, offers at private sale the real estate of the late deceased. This property is all in the Borough of Mapleton, is free from incumbrance of any kind, is well located, and those desiring comfortable homes could make no better investment. It is more economical to buy a home than to pay rent.

No. 1. A lot of ground at junction of Chestnut and Main streets on which formerly stood the mansion house and store room of the late deceased. Well of good water, stone sufficient in walls for building several foundations, outbuildings, orchard and small fruits.

No. 2. House and lot on Main street known as the Brumbaugh property, adjoining No. 1. Lot in good state of cultivation.

No. 3. House and lot on Main street, known as the Kyler property, adjoining No. 2. Large kitchen.

No. 4. House and lot at corner of Sugar and Grant streets. Large lot, out buildings. Seven-room house recently remodeled.

No. 5. House and lot on Grant street. New house. excellent lot extending through to alley. A very desirable home.

No. 6. House and lot on Spring street. Lot extends through to Gayton street.

No. 7. Double House and lot. Lot faces on Grant, Church and Spring streets.

All these properties have good drainage, are convenient to church and schools, and excepting No. 1, are occupied by tenants, and all are among the most desirable properties in Mapleton.

TERMS:—25 per cent. cash and the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars call on or address,
JERE B. REX, Executor,
Aug. 10 tf. Huntingdon Pa.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B, O'Connor & Sons.

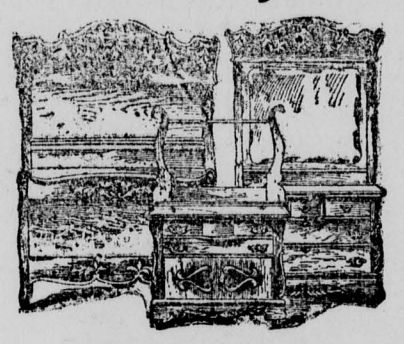
ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago. 10-26-6m.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Builders' Supply and Furnishing Store.



Having recently opened up a stock of the above kinds of goods we respectfully invite the patronage of the public.

We can supply you with everything necessary to build and furnish a house, and at prices so low they will astonish you.

In addition to the above we keep a full line of the choicest confectionaries.

Come and See Us.

S. W. KIMMEL & SONS,

Saltillo, Penn'a.

Which

Do you prefer? A single or a double Heater? We have both in stock, and can furnish you with either, and with grates to burn either

Hard or Soft Coal,

it makes no difference to us, and but a few dollars to the buyer. The class of Heating Stoves we carry are on a par with our celebrated Dockash Range. Need we say more? If you are in the market for a heating stove call and see what I have to offer.

Hard Coal Stoves range in price from $14 to $35. Soft coal double heaters from $14 to $22.50.

JOHN REYNOLDS,

(Next door First National Bank,)

Huntingdon, Pa.

Wm. Reed & Son.

This Store Is a Favorite Place for Santa Claus.

OUR CHRISTMAS OPENING should not be forgotten, as it is a great feature in the Holiday Season. We've made great preparations for this year's business and offer for your selection the choicest lines of desirable articles we've been able to find. It is a pleasure to look at this line, though you do not want to buy. All the new ideas in fancy articles are here in lavish abundance.

Fine China, Cut Glass, Opal Novelties, Iron and Brass Articles, Silver Novelties, Elegant Leather Goods, Celluloid Cases, Ink Stands,

Everything to tempt the buyer we have in great variety.

Remember the Date,

Thursday, December 8th.

The regular stock offers new and fresh articles which are useful and always acceptable. We give just a few hints:

Handkerchiefs, all kinds of Kid Gloves and Mitts, Wool and Silk Mittens, Umbrellas, Macintoshes, Pillow, Skirts, Fur Collarettes and Scarfs, Pocketbooks, Card Cases, Mirrors, Belt Buckles, Brushes, Perfumes.

All ladies are invited to take the free instruction in embroidering linens, at the store on December 8th, 9th and 10th.

All the while the Christmas excitement grows, the regular business moves along with its regular hum.

The Coat Department is an interesting place now. We've made some notable reductions in price and the stock is full. We're sure to please you.

Wm Reed & Son,

Huntingdon, Pa.

How About That Overcoat?

Haven't you been promising yourself an overcoat for the winter? Isn't it a necessity, the purchase you can't put off much longer? Why not buy it now and wear it this cool weather? Where will you get it? There are only two or three things really to be considered. Is the price an object to yon? Would you like an all wool heavy weight Covert cloth overcoat that has fit and style to recommend it, and that will look and ware like one made for you by a tailor? If so, there is a place where your wants will be met for ($7.50) Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents, and that place is

O. L. STEWART'S,

One Price Clothier,

6th & Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

HANDSOME CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

—IN—

Sterling Silver Novelties

At Low Prices.

Ladies'

Bonnet Brushes
Clothes Brushes
Hat Brushes
Hair Brushes
Tooth "
Chain Bracelets
Hoop Bracelets
Baby Bracelets

Gents'

Hat Marks
Match Boxes
Stamp Boxes
Collar, Cuff Boxes
Shaving Mugs
Shaving Brushes
Hat Brushes
Pocket Combs

A large new stock of

Rogers' Knives, Forks, Sugar Shells, Soup and Gravy Ladles, Spoons

Put up in handsome silk-lined boxes,

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS AND WEDDING PRESENTS

Mail orders will receive careful and prompt attention.

Watchmaker and Jeweler. **L. W. ZERBY,** 516 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

This Week We Offer You

Good prints at	5 cents.
Muslin (unbleached, yard wide)	5c, 6c and 7 "
Bleached muslin (good, yard wide)	7c and 8 "
Sheeting (2½ yds. wide)	20 "
Sheeting (1½ yd. wide)	12 "
Shirting (good)	8 "
Gingham	6 "
Dress goods, the greatest assortment ever offered in this place, ranging in price from	8c to 60 "

Talking about shoes, we have the best line in town—Men's, Women's and Children's. Come and see them.

Have you seen the BRYN MAWR Shoe for Ladies? It's a beauty.

f you want a suit of clothes for your boy, here is the place to buy. Prices from $1.50 to $3.00.

TRUNKS and SATCHELS—our stock is complete. Come and see them; prices are away down.

We have now on exhibition the finest assortment of Umbrellas ever shown in this town. The prices will surprise you when you see the goods. Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, $1.50; would be cheap at $2.00.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 7, 1898.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Do not forget to read the new adv. of Wm. Reed & Son in this issue.

—Mrs. H. C. Fisher and daughter are visiting among friends in Altoona.

—E. Ray Strattord has severed his connection with the Mount Union *Times*.

—A. C. Fisher and Alfred Brumbaugh are doing grand jury duty at court this week.

—Miss Bessie Wharton of Petersburg was a visitor at R. S. Henderson's on Saturday.

—A local institute and educational meeting will be held at Mill Creek Friday evening and Saturday.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—James Taylor last Thursday moved from Shirley township to one of George L. Smith's houses on Grant street.

—Mrs. John Haupt, of Ben Ore, Centre county, spent last week among friends and relatives in this place.

—Mrs. H. H. Swope spent a couple days of the past week with her daughter, Mrs. T. L. Banks, at Harrisburg.

—Mrs. Hannah Miller, of North Dakota, is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. E. Robley, in this place.

—Dr. H. C. Walker, a Lewistown dentist, was stricken with paralysis last Wednesday afternoon while extracting teeth.

—James S. Gillam has resigned as burgess of Tyrone, to take effect next Monday. His successor will be named on Saturday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alton Chamberlain of Altoona and Miss Grace Hooper of Mt. Union were guests of P. M. Hooper and wife last Thursday.

—Major A. G. Postlethwaite, of Philadelphia, spent a few hours in Mapleton last Saturday. His friends are always glad to see him.

—Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by J. G. Gillam.

—Dress plaids as low as 5c per yd., (all wool); dress cloths at 25c and general line of dress goods at right prices at W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Calvin Miller, of Tyrone, was hunting rabbits and other small game in this section last week. He succeeded in taking a good supply home with him.

—W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, Pa., has ladies' coats and capes, new this season, at very reasonable prices. Also misses' jackets and long coats at bargain prices.

—The mountain regions of Blair and Cambria counties was visited Sunday by a very heavy snow storm. The snow measures ten inches at Galitzin and it is two feet deep at Wopsononock.

—In response to an appeal by Gen. Wheeler over 100 American colleges have each offered to take two or more Cubans to be educated free. The humanitarian side of the Cuban question is not overlooked.

—Miss Wilda Gillam and her brother Roy D. Gillam, of Tyrone, were entertained during the past week by Mapleton friends. Roy has entirely recovered from typhoid fever which he contracted soon after his return from Porto Rico.

—A number of arrests have been made in Mapleton of freight jumpers during the past ten days. We are very sorry to see the boys and their parents suffer for this offence but the railroad officials are determined that the practice must be abolished.

—Officers of the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad say the line is crowded with business to the extent of its capacity by reason of the extraordinary movement of coal at the present time. There is a shortage of both cars and locomotives, while an immense tonnage is offering.

—At noon last Friday a west bound freight train hauled by engine 1621 plunged into the ballast train at the tannery crossing, throwing the caboose of the work train up on the tool car and wrecking an M. W. car. The tracks were blocked for a short time but passenger traffic was not interrupted.

—During the month of November contracts were let for $93,625 worth of improvements in Williamsport. This above amount will be expended in the erection of manufacturing establishments, new houses, improvements to church property, brick additions to buildings and numerous repairs.

—A case of small pox was reported to the board of health in Huntingdon last Thursday evening. The victim of the malady is a young man named Martin, late a member of Co. A, 5th Reg. P. V. I. The case is strictly quarantined and the authorities are confident they will prevent the disease from spreading.

—When Colonel W. A. Stone was elected governor of this state at the recent election he resigned his seat as representative of the Twenty-third district in Congress, in Allegheny county, thus leaving the unexpired term vacant. By special election Tuesday W. H. Graham was without opposition elected to fill the unexpired term.

—Pains in the chest when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by J. G. Gillam.

—John G. Gillam, George Morgan, Bruce Yocum, George Miller, A. B. Miller and Charles Miller returned home last Tuesday night from a week's hunting trip in Licking Creek. They got no game and the members of the gun club who remained at home have given them notice to surrender their equipments to those who will better sustain the reputation of the club.

—Orders were placed yesterday with the Pennsylvania railroad car shops for the construction of 1,000 new freight cars. This will keep the car department going during the greater part of the winter and therefore it will be welcome news to thousands in Altoona. The stress of winter repair work is keeping many of the machine shop departments working thirteen hours daily. —*Tribune.*

—Albert H. Stever and Miss Julia Westbrook, both of Huntingdon, were recently united in marriage. We have not learned the date of the ceremony nor the name of the officiating clergyman. Most of Mr. Stever's life was spent in Mapleton and our people know him as an upright man. We join his many friends in wishing him and his bride a happy and prosperous voyage on the stream of life.

—If the legislature decides to retain the Provisional Guard in the service, the state will have the largest guard in the country. There will be 21 regiments of infantry, six troops of cavalry and five light batteries, besides a well-equipped signal corps and an efficient medical department. This will make it possible for the state to mobilize 12,000 troops, armed, equipped and ready for service, within twenty-fours hours.

—The association of school directors of Pennsylvania is to meet in convention at Harrisburg next February, the sessions to continue two days. At least 400 directors from all parts of the commonwealth are expected to attend. The purpose of the association is for the betterment of the school system in Pennsylvania, which will be the chief topic of discussion at the convention, and the most able speakers on that subject will be secured.

—Michael Murphy, a rock contractor at mine No. 32 of the Berwynd-White Coal company, at Wyndber, Somerset county, had his left hand blown off about 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning of last week by a half stick of dynamite. He was thawing over a stove some dynamite, which he intended taking into the mine, when a spark struck a piece of the explosive stuff, which he was about to pick up from a chair, and the explosion occurred.

—Early in September a Sullivan county man became exasperated at a hen which had picked some of his ripe tomatoes and threw her into a box partly full of sawdust. He forgot all about the occurrence until last week and immediately started to liberate the hen, or rather to throw her skeleton out of the box. The *Sullivan Review* says he found the hen well and hearty with a brood of nine little woodpeckers under her, the result of the sawdust diet.

—Samuel Roath, a well-known citizen of Blooomfield, Perry county, where he was postmaster from 1869 to 1885, died on November 28, aged 81 years. He was born at Liverpool, January 1, 1818, and entered the activities of life as a canal boatman, subsequently becoming a farmer in Perry valley, Greenwood township, where he was elected a justice of the peace. He was elected register and recorder of Perry county in 1860, as a republican, serving one term of three years in that capacity.

—Chicago will entertain the Methodist General Conference of 1900. John Farson, one of the members of the Conference Committee of the Social Union, the local society of the denomination, received a telegram from the Rev. Dr. Henry Spellmyer, chairman of the general committee, which has been casting about for the most suitable place for the session, asking him to arrange a meeting between the Social Union Committee of Nineteen and the General Committee to make the arrangements which will fix Chicago as the place.

Mrs Nancy Greenland.

Mrs. Nancy Greenland died at her son Abi Greenland's home in Trough Creek valley on Friday morning, the immediate result of a fall which occurred the day previous. She was born in 1809 in the house now occupied by Ephraim Hudson, near Three Springs, this county. Her father was William H. Hudson, whose family was of English descent and which located in Clay township, then Springfield, more than a century ago. She was married in 1826 to Moses Greenland (who died in 1883) and settled in Trough Creek valley, which was then little better than a wilderness, where she had lived since. She was a woman of strong character which had been developed by the rugged and vigorous surroundings of her earlier days. Her memory was remarkable almost to the last and her mind was replete with incidents of family and local history that were exceedingly valuable and interesting. She was a member of the Old School Baptist church. The interment took place on Sunday at the Baptist church in Trough Creek and was conducted by Rev. Funk, of Needmore, Pa. Her four children living are: Mrs. George Sleeman, Saltillo; Abi, of Trough Creek; Amon, of Shippensburg, and Joseph F., of Philadelphia.

—For clothing, overcoats, dress suits, odd pants, coats or vests, go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

School Reports.

Following are the reports of Mapleton borough schools for third month, ending Monday, December 5, 1898:

No. 1—Louisa A. Dell, teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled,	26	23	49
Average attendance,	23	20	43
Per cent. of "	91	92	92

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Victor Wallet, Ernest Hooper, Harry Turnbaugh, Cloyd Long, Chester Gillam, Harvey Hicks, John Turnbaugh, Harold Spangler, Eugene Thompson, Boyd Wertz, Roy Fisher, Mary Hooper, Maud Barclay, Hattie Lamberson, Edith Dell, Mabel White, Mattie Brininger, Laura Lamberson, Lena Truax, May Palmer.

No. 2—Miss Milda D. Chilcote, teacher.

	Males.	Female.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled,	23	16	39
Average attendance,	21	15	36
Per cent. of "	93	95	94

Visitors, 3.

No. 3—H. G. Swope, teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled,	11	14	25
Average attendance,	10	12	22
Per cent. of "	90	95	93

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Ada McDonald, Enva O'Connor, Ada Wilson, Edith Wood, Anna Lamberson, Olie Lamberson, Loy McCarl, John Robley, Tommy White, Charles Wertz, Charles O'Connor. Visitors, 6.

No. 4—G. W. Wright, teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled,	9	9	18
Average attendance,	8	8	16
Per cent. of "	92	92	92

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Cora Miller, Junie McConahy, Ettie McDonald, Myrtle Wright, Chas. Swope, Emory Neice, Jesse Swope, Edward McCarl. Visitors, 5.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company Will Issue Clerical Orders for 1899.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that the issue of clerical orders will be continued for the year 1899 on the same lines as in effect at present.

Application blanks may be obtained of ticket agents, and same should reach the General Office by December 20, so that orders may be mailed December 31 to clergymen entitled to receive them. Orders will be issued only on individual application of clergymen when made on blanks furnished by the Company and certified to by one of its agents.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
9-28-98, tf Huntingdon, Pa.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large Book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

DRY . .
GOODS.

The largest and most complete line of

Fall
and
Winter

dry goods received since I have been in business. Prices right. Come and see them.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, Penn'a.

EVERYBODY + SURPRISED

Over my fresh arrival of

MISSES', GENTS' and CHILD'S SHOES.

Surprise, first, at the LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Surprise, second, at the SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Surprise, third, at the IMMENSE VARIETY.
Surprise, fourth, at the LOW PRICES.

I have been some time in getting these "surprises" all here and ready for you, but at last am able to announce

BARGAINS ALL THROUGH THE HOUSE.

I solicit a comparison of goods and prices, knowing you will find that my NEW STOCK is the best and cheapest.

J. C. Hazlett,
402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Subscribe
—FOR—
"The Item."
$1 a Year.

A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Glassware,
Queensware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Groceries,
Notions,
Flour and Feed,
Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
and everything usually found in a first-class
GENERAL STORE
can be found at the old stand of

A. B. Gillam.

Unequalled in Quality or Price.

DRY GOODS

Our Fall and Winter line outstrips all previous years, and it is becoming generally known that our prices are the lowest.

Underwear and Gloves

We take pride in stating the fact we have the largest and most popular priced line of Underwear and Gloves carried in this section.

We invite you to our store.

J. L. Houck,
Cassville, Pa.

There's Only One "Best Place"

In every city to buy Bread, Cakes, Candies, Oysters, Ice Cream and Lunch. That place is

FISHER'S,
417 Penn St.,

People who buy at his place have known this all along. People who buy elsewhere find it out after one purchase.

Huntingdon, Pa.

It is better to remove than to hide complexional blemishes. Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

In Italy mushroom poisoning is of more than weekly occurrence.

Make It a Point

To Get the Best Every Time, When You Buy Medicine.

Health is too valuable to be trifled with. Do not experiment. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will have the best medicine money can buy — the medicine that cures when all others fail. You have every reason to expect it will do for you what it has done for others. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price $1.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic.

Silver Cups For a Cruiser.

An artistic set of silver punch cups to be presented to the cruiser Raleigh by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Haywood, of Haw River, N. C., has just been completed.

Mrs. Haywood, who is a daughter of Governor Holt, of North Carolina, was sponsor for the cruiser at the time of her christening. The cups are twelve in number and weigh 100 ounces Troy. Each cup is four inches high and three inches in diameter, resting upon four dolphins, whose bodies curve gracefully about the body of the cup. They are highly polished and lined with gold. They are of the same design as the massive punch bowl which was presented to the cruiser by the citizens of North Carolina when she first went into commission.

The Raleigh is a second-rate cruiser that formed part of Admiral Dewey's squadron and is now on the Asiatic station.—Baltimore Sun.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

The following letter from Miss MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa., shows what neglect will do, and tells how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity."

Apt to Affect the Nerves.

Cold weather is just as apt to affect the nerves as any other part of the body, and neuralgia sets in. St. Jacobs Oil is just as certain to cure it as it cures all the general pains and aches of the body.

The Americans are the wealthiest people in the world per capita.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The State of Texas has set aside for the education of each child $4.50.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Before the Revolutionary War the Virginians called the New Englanders Yankees.

Where to Spend the Winter.

Southern Railway, Eastern office 271 Broadway, can furnish you with all information regarding the winter resorts of the South. This great system traverses all of the Southern States over its own rails and is the direct thoroughfare of travel to Cuba, Mexico and the Pacific Coast. For particulars call on or address Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent.

The latest vagary of fashion in London is monocles for women.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. $1. All druggists.

Willow wood is the most available for the use of powder manufacture.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The first expedition to the South Pole took place in 1567.

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 29½ Ohio Ave., Alleghany, Pa., March 19, 1894.

The Merrimac's Flag.

Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, in his personal story of "The Sinking of the Merrimac" in the Century, says:

With regard to the ensign, I had asked Captain Miller about the ensign of the Merrimac. He said that he had already considered the matter, but had found that the strippers had taken off the ensign and the contents of the signal-chest, and even the signal-halyards. In fact, the men had been so keen for relics and souvenirs, that nothing seemed to have escaped. He said that he had, however, an enormous flag, blue field, or background, with "Maine" across it in large letters, which he proposed to have bent on. But I was particularly anxious for a large national flag, and put it down on the list of items for the executive officer to get us on the New York. I was a little afraid they would not let us have the flag, so I asked the executive officer not to say anything about it to the captain until we were gone, and told him that I should not hoist it while running in, or while doing so could in any way affect the success of the effort, but that I did wish very much to hoist it after firing the torpedoes as the vessel sank. The executive officer was not convinced, and his instinct of the risk involved was true; for though the captain let me have the flag without asking any questions, and it was bent on the halyards at the bridge ready for hoisting, it was never hoisted, for after the work was done, and the Merrimac was sinking, and a strong impulse set in to have the flag flying, it was clear, lying at the muzzles of the enemy's guns, that any move to hoist it would betray our position and cost the life of all. Responsibility for the group forbade the attempt.

Nearly ninety per cent. of the students at Russian universities belong to the poorer classes, and have difficulty in paying their way.

AN AFFAIR OF THE NATION

It has been said of Americans that they are "a nation of dyspeptics" and it is true that few are entirely free from disorders of the digestive tract, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Stomach and Bowel trouble, or Constipation.

The treatment of these diseases with cathartic medicines too often aggravates the trouble.

THE LOGICAL TREATMENT

is the use of a remedy that will build up the system, thereby enabling the various organs to act as Nature intended they should. Such a remedy is found in Dr Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Here is the proof.

In Detroit there are few soldiers more popular and efficient than Max R. Davies, first sergeant of Co. B. His home is at 416 Third Avenue. For four years he was a bookkeeper with the wholesale drug house of Farrand, Williams & Clark, and he says: "I have charged up many thousand orders for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but never knew their worth until I used them for the cure of chronic dyspepsia. For two years I suffered and doctored for that aggravating trouble but could only be helped temporarily.

"I think dyspepsia is one of the most stubborn of ailments, and there is scarcely a clerk or office man but what is more or less a victim. Some days I could eat anything, while at other times I would be starving. Those distressed pains would force me to quit work. I have tried many treatments and remedies but they would help only for a time. A friend induced me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and after taking a few doses I found much relief and after using several boxes I was cured. I know these pills will cure dyspepsia of its worst form and I am pleased to recommend them."—*Detroit (Mich.) Journal.*

The genuine package always bears the full name. At all druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50¢ per box, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

THE ARMY IN THE WAR.

Secretary Alger's Annual Report Contains Some Remarkable Figures.

AN ARMY OF 100,000 WANTED.

Of 1431 Men Hurt Only Thirteen Died From Wounds—Loss of Life in the War the Smallest Recorded in History—The Government is Urged to Build a Railroad in Cuba to Cost $20,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The annual report of Secretary of War Alger is a complete history of the Spanish-American war, and, with its 231 pages, is one of the largest and most important documents ever issued by the War Department. In addition to the Secretary's history of the war, the report contains all the official dispatches passing from his own office to the commanding generals in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, as well as the dispatches from those officers to the head of the War Department.

Secretary Alger allows the story "to tell itself," and makes but little comment except when he refutes the criticism made concerning a lack of surgeons with the Santiago army, and he calls attention to the small loss of life in the army.

He recommends that the standing army be increased permanently to 100,000 men, wants twenty more cadets appointed annually, and recommends the enlistment of natives of the captured islands into the army of the United States.

The Secretary's most striking recommendation is the building of a railroad at a cost of $20,000,000 the length of Cuba; the expense to be borne by the Government.

Referring to the deaths in the army, the Secretary says:

"The deaths in the army from May 1 to October 1, including killed, died of wounds and disease, were 2910, the smallest death rate recorded of any army in history, a remarkable fact when it is considered that over 50,000 of our troops, born and reared in the temperate zone, were campaigning in tropical countries, subject to rain and heat almost unprecedented."

Secretary Alger recommends the prompt discharge of the volunteers in the camps in the South with two months' pay.

As to the standing army, the report makes the following recommendation:

"In view of the needs of a military force in the islands occupied by the United States, it is earnestly recommended that the regular army be permanently increased to 100,000 men and the requisite officers; that a portion of this army be recruited from the inhabitants of those islands, to be mustered into the service of the United States and commanded by the officers of our army, discretion, however, to be given to the President to make appointments of officers from the force so recruited."

The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30 last were $62,534,784, and the estimates for the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1899, are $195,250,377. Of this great estimate the sum of $65,430,909 is charged to the pay of the army. The estimates of extraordinary appropriations required for the six months ending June 30, 1899, are $60,177,539, and the estimates for that period, combined with those of the next fiscal year, reach a total of $255,427,917.

The reports of General Miles and other generals are printed in full in the report.

The cost of carrying the Spanish prisoners to Spain was $1,513,000.

Secretary Alger recommends that many engineers, skilled in electricity, be educated at West Point. He also recommends the continued manufacture of a good magazine rifle until the number shall reach 500,000.

MARKETS FOR THE FARMERS.

The Agricultural Department Will Establish Agencies in the Orient.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in his annual report, asks for an emergency appropriation to pay for the exploration by scientists of our new territory.

The Secretary thinks that dairy products can be profitably exported to France and Germany whenever the home supply shall exceed the demand.

He has sent an agent to Japan and China "to establish agencies to which the department will make trial shipments and gather all information possible for the American producer."

The Secretary says that he distributed 190,000 bulbs during the year; that a dip has been perfected which takes the fever ticks from cattle; that experiments in antitoxin serum to prevent hog cholera should be continued under Government auspices; that the department's vaccine is gradually wiping out the blackleg disease; that good work has been done in hybridizing the orange and the crossing of pineapples; that four scientific explorers of the department are abroad getting seeds and plants in Russia, the Mediterranean region, the China Sea and South America, and that the popularity and value of the official farmers' bulletins is increasing.

Owes Nearly a Million.

Isaac D. Smead, at one time one of the wealthiest men of Toledo, Ohio, and known from ocean to ocean as a manufacturer of ventilating and heating apparatus, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States court at Toledo, a few days ago. Smead places his liabilities at $900,000, so far as he knows, with no assets. His creditors are banks and commercial houses in every large city of the country, and debts vary from thirty-six cents to $47,000.

Aguinaldo Demands Ransom.

The Spanish Government received an important dispatch a few days ago from the Philippine Islands, in which it is stated that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, demands $1,500,000 for the release of the imprisoned friars.

The Health of the Army.

Reports to the Surgeon-General at Washington show a great improvement in the health of the army.

Nine Men Drowned.

The steamer Ainsworth was wrecked near Balfour, British Columbia, a few days ago, and nine men were drowned.

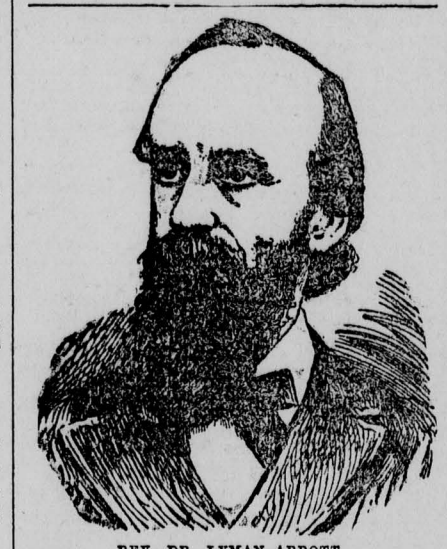
The Chicago in Commission.

The United States steamship Chicago is again in commission and is one of the most formidable ships in the service.

REV. LYMAN ABBOTT RESIGNS.

Retires From the Ministry of Plymouth Church on Account of Ill Health.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott has tendered his resignation, and his connection with historic Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, will probably end with the close of the year.



REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

Dr. Abbott has been failing physically for the past year. His doctor has told him frankly that the work he was doing as preacher and editor was too much for him, and that he must do less.

On Sunday before his congregation Dr. Abbott referred with gratitude to the manner in which he had been treated during his ten years' pastorate, and said that nothing but his growing sense of physical weakness and his physician's mandate would have caused him to take this step. "I have no option," he said, "but to withdraw from the pastoral work and devote myself to the equally responsible but quieter work of the pen. It is not necessary that my work with the church should immediately cease, though it will not be possible for me to continue it beyond the present season."

Dr. Abbott is sixty-three years old. He was born in Boston, reared in Maine and educated in New York, being one of the youngest men ever graduated at the New York University. He was admitted to the bar before taking up the profession of the ministry.

HOUSE BLOWN UP IN HAVANA.

Three Persons Killed and Thirty-five Injured by a Gunpowder Explosion.

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—Three persons are dead, fifteen are fatally injured, expected to die, and twenty others are more or less seriously injured as the result of an explosion which blew up a house on the Avenue Infanta, near the Reina Battery, a few days ago. Most of the victims are boys and girls.

It appears that a man known as Seronimo Smith had acquired several hundreds of thousands of cartridges, many of an old pattern, at the various artillery depots here, for a mere song, and was arranging to turn his investment to account by removing the gunpowder from each projectile, with a view to selling it.

When the explosion occurred, shortly after eight o'clock, more than forty workers were emptying the cartridges. Several tons of gunpowder already lay in the main rooms of the house, while other rooms were literally packed with more than 600,000 cartridges.

The explosion was awful in its effects, wrecking the building and mangling and burning the workers. In some cases clothing was set on fire; in others the flesh was frightfully torn. Although there had been only a partial explosion of the contents of the building, the fear that the entire stock of explosives would go off added to the panic. Fortunately, however, there was no second explosion.

A LARGE GOLD COINAGE.

The Annual Report of the Director of the Mint Made Public.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—In his annual report George B. Roberts, the Director of the Mint, says in part:

The most important events of the fiscal year in the world of government finance have been the consummation of the long-planned resumption of specie payments by Russia in gold, the reorganization of the monetary system of Japan with gold as the standard and the refusal of the Government of India to co-operate with the Governments of the United States and France in an effort to establish bimetallism by international agreement.

The gold coinage of the world in 1897 was the largest recorded, amounting to $437,419,342, against $195,899,517 in 1896. The principal coinage was by the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France and Japan. The extraordinary coinage of the year is accounted for by the preparations of Russia, Austria-Hungary and Japan for their monetary reforms.

Reviewing the efforts of the Wolcott International Bimetallic Commission, the Director says that the sentiment in favor a bimetallic monetary standard supported by international agreement had found expression not only by the legislative bodies of France and Germany, but of Great Britain.

EXPLOSION WRECKS STEAMER.

Kills Six and Injures Many on a California River Boat.

STOCKTON, Cal. (Special).—The most disastrous river accident in the history of Stockton occurred a few days ago near Fourteen Mile Slough, when a part of one of the boilers of the river steamers T. C. Walker, which left San Francisco about 6 p. m., was blown out, killing six and dangerously wounding eleven persons, while from fifteen to twenty were more or less badly hurt. The T. C. Walker is owned by the California Navigation and Improvement Company and ran between San Francisco and Stockton.

The dead are John Tulan, captain of the T. C. Walker; T. C. Blunt, the agent in charge of the shipping of sugar beets from the Moss tract to the Crocker factory; Watson Henry, engineer of the T. C. Walker; Mrs. Henry, wife of the chief engineer; Jerry Daly, a fireman, and Ferdinand Law, a passenger, who died. Most of those wounded are deckhands, although a few are passengers.

National Bank Safe Robbed.

The safe of the national bank in Wrentham, Mass., was blown open by robbers and cash to the amount of $2000 and notes for $65,000 stolen. The explosion was heard by Edward Brown, who at once aroused the citizens in the neighborhood. When they arrived at the bank no trace of the robbers could be found.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The Secretary of State received a cable message from United States Consul Gibbs at Tamatave, Madagascar, saying that the bubonic plague was broken out at that place.

Lieutenant A. P. Hayne, instructor in the Agricultural Department of the University of California, now in Manila, has been detailed to conduct an official investigation into the agricultural resources of the Philippines.

The Oregon and the Iowa have been ordered to proceed from Montevideo to Valpariso, where further orders will await them. Their future destination will be determined by circumstances.

The State Department has been advised that the French Government will send for the first time a naval attache to Washington in connection with the staff of the Embassy.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has arrived, accompanied by Dr. English, her physician and secretary; Mrs. Heleluhe, Miss McGuire and a maid. She will present to Congress a claim to about a million acres of land in Hawaii.

It has been decided by the Navy Department officials to sell the monitor Wyandotte, now at the League Island Navy Yard.

Domestic.

The New Jersey Historical Society has received a letter from Admiral Dewey in which he acknowledges the receipt of a medal from and election to honorary membership in the society.

Samuel Bear, of Williamsport, Penn., accidently shot and killed his wife. Bear was about to start on a hunting trip and had all his equipments ready, including his gun. He had just kissed his wife good-by and was handling the gun when it went off. Mrs. Bear fell mortally wounded, and died in a few minutes.

James H. Southall, whose dealings in fraudulent Government time checks were said to have caused losses to firms and individuals all over the country, to an amount aggregating $750,000, was sentenced in St. Paul, Minn., to State prison for ten years' hard labor.

Two east-bound freight trains, running together on the Fitchburg Railroad, collided near Athol, Mass., and F. W. Knight, of Williamstown, a brakeman, was caught in the wreck by the legs and burned to death, in spite of the efforts of his comrades to release him.

John Gross, of Decorah, Iowa, shot and killed his daughter Tillie and shot himself dead at his home. The daughter was about to leave home against her father's wishes. His wife saved her life by running away.

Paul I. Dulian, Town Marshal of Covington, La., was shot fatally by a gang of whitecaps. The regulators started out to intimidate some negroes, and coming to the residence of George Harris, colored, fired several volleys into the house. Dulian started out to investigate the trouble and as he stepped from his door was shot down.

Thomas Hacklin, who enlisted at the Philadelphia army recruiting office, and assigned to the Tenth Infantry, at Camp Forsee, while en route to Huntsville, Ala., fell from the Southern Railway train at Bridgeport, Ala., and was instantly killed.

Frank A. Magowan and his wife disappeared from Erie, Penn., with Edith Barnes, Mrs. Magowan's child. They were on bail upon a charge of kidnapping.

Michael F. Corcoran, ex-Postmaster and a hotel proprietor of Duryea, Penn., was murdered and robbed by burglars.

William Kent, after securing the arrest of his brother and while he was handcuffed, shot the latter dead on a train near Girard, Ill.

The Trial Committee of the Bar Association of Cleveland, Ohio, made a report recommending that Senator Vernon H. Burke be expelled for misconduct.

Henry Haas, forty years old, of Brooklyn, shot Mrs. Elizabeth Schoemacher, with whom he boarded, and then sent a bullet into his brain, killing himself. The woman was only slightly wounded. Haas had become angry and shot her because she had demanded the money for his board.

Fire destroyed a sixteen story, steel framed and marble walled building on lower Broadway in New York City, occupied by the Home Life Insurance Company and several other firms, causing a loss of over $1,000,000.

A fierce hurricane swept Chesapeake Bay and the city of Baltimore, Md. Houses were unroofed and trees uprooted in Baltimore.

By the explosion of the main steampipe of the Mallory Line steamship Alamo while lying at her dock in New York City, six of the crew were killed. They are: Peter Murphy, second assistant engineer; Thomas McHugh, oiler; Patrick Farrel, oiler; Frank McMahon, fireman; John Ryan, fireman; Frank Farrel, coal passer.

Postmaster Henry L. Kilgore, aged fifty-seven years, of Belfast, Me., died a few days ago from the effects of a fall down stairs.

Isaac Schultes, Grand Rapids and Indiana station agent at Martin, Mich., and his assistant, Marshal Wickes, had a battle with robbers in the station. Wickes and one of the burglars were wounded. After an exciting chase two robbers were captured.

The clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., received a letter from counsel of the Johns Hopkins University, asking that the university suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad be dismissed. The case had been argued.

The estate of the late John Robinson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a pioneer in the circus business of the West, is to figure in litigation. He left his fortune to his sons. His widow, Frankie Bailey, a New York burlesque actress, claims a share of the estate, and through a lawyer has begun suit to obtain it.

The Court of Errors and Appeals, at Trenton N. J., have affirmed the sentence of William Reid, who was convicted in Jersey City, on July 29, of the murder of Andrew Henry in Hobcken on May 14 last. Reid was originally sentenced by Supreme Court Justice Lippincott to be hanged on September 15.

Pitt Gravath, a well-known Democratic leader of White Water, Wis., is dead from laudanum poisoning and gas inhaling. It is supposed despondency at the death of his wife was the cause of his act.

The office of the United States Express Company at Almadea, Kan., has been robbed. The safe was opened and its valuable contents taken. It is known that the robbers got a package containing $3000 in greenbacks. It is believed the robbery was committed by cowboys.

An indictment was found by the Grand Jury at Bedford City, Va., against James Webster, a negro, for an assault committed on November 19 on Miss Mary Aunspaugh, an aged white lady. The man was found guilty and sentenced to death.

Lane's Family Medicine.
Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

There are some tollgates still in Philadelphia, Penn.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Clubs for the study of the French language have been organized in Chicago.

Knocks Coughs and Colds.
Dr. Arnold's Cough Killer cures Coughs and Colds. Prevents Consumption. All druggists. 25c

Business failures in the United States for the past week numbered 178.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

About twenty-five persons in every million commit suicide in England.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS
is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable CASCARETS and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them, to every one. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family." EDW A. MARX, Albany, N. Y.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 321

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

A Preacher on Fire.

At Chacombe Church, Banbury, during the harvest thanksgiving services on a recent Sunday evening, according to the Westminster Gazette, the vicar, the Rev. G. J. Hammon, while holding forth with his usual stirring eloquence, was suddenly disturbed by several members of the congregation rising from their seats and exclaiming: "You're on fire, sir!" On putting out the fire with his hand the reverend gentleman thanked his informers and then proceeded with his discourse as if nothing had happened. Afterward it was found that the long lawn sleeve had been burned, the reporter pathetically adds, "beyond repair." Congratulations were accorded to the vicar on his escape. The flames nearly reached his head before he discovered the cause of alarm.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask you Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee
Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O
Accept no imitation.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "The Coming Century"—What the New Cycle Will Usher In—Needs of the New Age—The-End-of-the-Century Watch Night.

TEXT: "The children of Issachar, which were men that had understanding of the times, to know what Israel ought to do."—Chronicles xii., 32.

Great tribe, that tribe of Issachar! When Joab took the census, there were 145,600 of them. Before the almanac was born, through astrological study, they knew from steller conjunctions all about the seasons of the year, Before agriculture became an art they were skilled in the raising of crops. Before politics became a science they knew the temper of nations, and whenever they marched, either for pleasure or war, they marched under a three colored flag—topaz, sardine and carbuncle. But the chief characteristic of that tribe of Issachar was that they understood the times. They were not like the political and moral incompetents of our day, who are trying to guide 1898 by the theories of 1828. They looked at the divine indications in their own particular century. So we ought to understand the times, not the times when America was thirteen colonies, huddled together along the Atlantic coast, but the times when the nation dips one hand in the ocean on one side the continent and the other hand in the ocean on the other side the continent; times which put New York Narrows and the Golden Horn of the Pacific within one flash of electric telegraphy; times when God is as directly, as positively, as solemnly, as tremendously addressing us through the daily newspaper and the quick revolution of events as He ever addressed the ancients or addresses us through the Holy Scriptures. The voice of God in Providence is as important as the voice of God in typology, for in our own day we have had our Sinais with thunders of the Almighty, and Calvaries of sacrifice, and Gethsemanes that sweat great drops of blood, and Olivets of ascension, and Mount Pisgahs of farreaching vision. The Lord who rounded this world 6000 years ago and sent His Son to redeem it near 1900 years ago has yet much to do with this radiant but agonized planet. May God make us like the children of Issachar, "which were men that had understanding of the times, to know what Israel ought to do."

The grave of this century will soon be dug. The cradle of another century will soon be rocked. There is something moving this way out of the eternities, something that thrills me, blanches me, appalls me, exhilarates me, enraptures me. It will wreathe the orange blossoms for millions of weddings. It will beat the dirge for millions of obsequies. It will carry the gilded banners of brightest mornings and the black flags of darkest midnights. The world will play the grand march of its heroes and sound the rogues' march of its cowards. Other processions may halt or break down or fall back, but the procession led by that leader moves steadily on and will soon be here. It will preside over coronations and dethronements. I hail it, I bless it, I welcome it, the twentieth century of the Christian era.

What may we expect of it, and how shall we prepare for it, are the momentous questions I propose now to discuss. As in families, human nativity is anticipated by all sanctity and kindliness and solemnity and care and hopefulness, so ought we prayerfully, hopefully, industriously, confidently prepare for the advent of a new century. The nineteenth century must not treat the twentieth century on its arrival as the eighteenth century treated the nineteenth. Our century inherited the wreck of revolutions and the superstitions of ages. Around its cradle stood the armed assassins of Old World tyrannies; the "reign of terror," bequeathing its horrors; Robespierre, plotting his diabolism; the Jacobin club, with its wholesale massacre; the guillotine, chopping its beheadments. The ground quaking with the great guns of Marengo, Wagram and Badajos. All Europe in convulsion. Asia in comparative quiet, but the quietness of death. Africa in the clutches of the slave trade. American savages in full cry, their scalping knives lifted. The exhausted and poverty struck people of America sweating under the debt of $300,000,000, which the Revolutionary War had left them. Washington just gone into the long sleep at Mount Vernon, and the nation in bereavement; Aaron Burr, the champion libertine, becoming soon after the Vice-President. The Government of the United States only an experiment, most of the philosophers and statesmen and governments of the earth prophesying it would be a disgraceful failure. No poor foundling laid at night on the cold steps of a mansion, to be picked up in the morning, was poorer off than this century at its nativity. The United States Government had taken only twelve steps on its journey, its Constitution having been formed in 1789, and most of the nations of the earth laughed at our Government in its first attempts to walk alone.

The birthday of our nineteenth century occurred in the time of war. Our small United States Navy, under Captain Truxton, commanding the frigate Constitution, was in collision with the French frigates La Vengeance and L'Insurgente, and the first infant cries of this century were drowned in the roar of naval battle, and political strife on this continent was the hottest, the parties rending each other with pantherine rage. The birthday present of this nineteenth century was vituperation, public unrest, threat of national demolition, and horrors national and international. I adjure you, let not the twentieth century be met in that awful way, but with all brightness of temporal and religious prospects.

First, let us put upon the cradle of the new century a new map of the world. The old map was black with too many barbarisms and red with too many slaughters and pale with too many sufferings. Let us see to it that on that map so far as possible our country from ocean to ocean is a Christianized continent—schools, colleges, churches and good homes in long line from ocean beach to ocean beach. On that map Cuba must be free. Porto Rico must be free. The archipelago of the Philippines must be free. If cruel Spain expects by procrastination and intrigue to get back what she has surrendered, then the warships Iowa and Indiana and Brooklyn and Texas and Vesuvius and Oregon must be sent back to Southern waters or across to the coast of Spain to silence the insolence as decidedly as last summer they silenced the Cristobal Colon and Oquendo and Maria Teresa and Vizcaya. When we get those islands thoroughly under our protectorate, for the first time our missionaries in China will be safe. The atrocities imposed on those good men and women in the so-called Flowery Kingdom will never be resumed, for our guns will be too near Hong Hong to allow the massacre of missionary settlements.

On that map must be put the isthmian canal, begun if not completed. No long voyages around Cape Horn for the world's merchandise, but short and cheap communication by water instead of expensive communication by rail train, and more millions will be added to our national wealth and the world's betterment than I have capacity to calculate.

On the map it must be made evident that America is to be the world's civilizer and evangelizer. Free from the national religions of Europe on the one side and from the superstitions of Asia on the other side, it will have facilities for the work that no other continent can possibly possess. As near as I can tell by the laying on of the hands of the Lord Almighty, this continent has been ordained for that work. This is the only country in the world where all religions are on the same platform, and the people have free selection for themselves without any detriment. When we present to the other continents this assortment of religions and give them unhindered choice, we have no doubt of their selecting this religion of mercy and kindness and good will and temporal and eternal rescue. Hear it! America is to take this world for God!

On the map which we will put on the cradle of the new century we must have very soon a railroad bridge across Bering Strait, those thirty-six miles of water, not deep, and they are spotted with islands capable of holding the piers of a great bridge. And what with America and Asia thus connected and Siberian railway, and a railroad now projected for the length of Africa, and Palestine and Persia and India and China and Burmah intersected with railroad tracks, all of which will be done before the new century is grown up, the way will be open to the quick civilization and evangelization of the whole world.

The work of this century has been to get ready. All the earth is now free to the Gospel except two little spots, one in Asia and one in Africa, while at the beginning of the century there stood the Chinese wall and there flamed the fires and there glittered the swords that forbade entrance to many islands and large reaches of continent. Bornesian cruelties and Fiji Islands cannibalism have given way, and all the gates of all the continents are swung open with a clang that has been a positive and glorious invitation for Christianity to enter. Telegraph, telephone and phonograph are to be consecrated to Gospel dissemination, and instead of the voice that gains the attention of a few hundred or a few thousand people within the church walls the telegraph will thrill the glad tidings and the telephone will utter them to many millions. Oh, the infinite advantage that the twentieth century has over what the nineteenth century had at the starting!

In preparation for this coming century we have time in the intervening years to give some decisive strokes at the seven or eight great evils that curse the world. It would be an assault and battery upon the coming century by this century if we allowed the full blow of present evils to fall upon the future. We ought somehow to cripple or minify some of these abominations. Alcoholism is to-day triumphant, and are we to let the all devouring monster that has throttled this century seize upon the next without first having filled his accursed hide with stinging arrows enough to weaken and stagger him? We have wasted about twenty-five years. How so? While we have been waiting for the law of the land to prohibit intoxicants we have done little to quench the thirst of appetite in the palate and tongue of a whole generation. Where are the public and enthusiastic meetings that used to be held thirty years ago for the one purpose of persuading the young and middle aged and old that strong drink is poisonous and damning? When will we learn that we must educate public opinion up to a prohibitory law, or such a law will not be passed or if passed will not be executed?

Seven or eight years ago on the anniversary platform of the National Temperance Society in New York I deplored the fact that we had left politics to do that which moral suasion only could do and said on that occasion, "If some poor drunkard wandering along this street tonight should see the lights kindled by this brilliant assemblage and should come in, and finding the character of the meeting, should ask for a temperance pledge, that he might sign it and begin a new career, I do not believe there is in all this house a temperance pledge, and you would have to take out a torn letter envelope or a loose scrap of paper for the inebriate's signature." I found out afterward that there was one such temperance pledge in the audience, but only one that I could hear of. Do not leave to politics that which can be done now in 10,000 reformatory meetings all over the country.

Alexander the Great made an imperial banquet at Babylon, and, though he had been drinking the health of guests all one night and all next day, the second night he had twenty guests, and he drank the health of each separately. Then calling for the cup of Hercules the giant, a monster cup, he filled and drained it twice to show his endurance; but, as he finished the last draft from the cup of Hercules the giant, he dropped in a fit, from which he never recovered. Alexander, who had conquered Sardis and conquered Halicarnassus and conquered Asia and conquered the world, could not conquer himself, and there is a threatening peril that this good land of ours, having conquered all with whom it has ever gone into battle, may yet be overthrown by the cup of the giant evil of the land—that Hercules of infamy, strong drink. Do not let the staggering and bloated and embruted host of drunkards go into the next century looking for insane asylums and almshouses and delirium tremens and dishonored graves.

It has been a custom in all Christian lands for people to keep watch night as an old year goes out and a new year comes in. People assemble in churches about 10 o'clock of that last night of the old year, and they have prayers and songs and sermons and congratulations until the hands of the church clock almost reach the figure 12, and then all bow in silent prayer, and the scene is mightily impressive until the clock in the tower of the church or the clock in the tower of the city hall strikes 12, and then all rise and sing with smiling face and jubilant voice the grand doxology, and there is a shaking of hands all around.

But what a tremendous watch night the world is soon to celebrate! This century will depart at 12 o'clock of the 31st of December, of the year 1900. What a night that will be, whether starlight or moonlit or dark with tempest! It will be such a night as you and I never saw. Those who watched the coming in of the nineteenth century long ago went to their pillows of dust. May we all be living on earth to see the solemnities and join in the songs and shake hands in the congratulations of that watch night; or, if between this and that any of us should be off and away, may we be inhabitants of that land where "a thousand years are as one day," and in the presence of that angel spoken of in the Apocalypse, who at the end of the world will, standing with one foot on the sea and the other foot on the land, "swear by Him that liveth forever and ever, that time shall be no longer."

Is China Retrogading?

The Chinese Government has notified all applicants for military service that they will hereafter be examined in archery and stone slinging.

ST. JACOBS OIL cures Rheumatism.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Neuralgia.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Lumbago.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Sciatica.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Sprains.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Bruises.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Soreness.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Stiffness.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Backache.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Muscular Aches.

A calculation has been made showing that the war cost Spain $435,000,000 and the United States but $215,000,000.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Trial by jury will be established in Siberia by recent ukase of the Czar.

Southern R'y Dining Car Service.

Commencing November 23d, additional Dining Car Service, Southern Railway Dining Cars, will be operated on the Southern Railway U. S. Fast Mail trains daily the year round, thus completing Dining Car Service on all trains of the Southern Railway, via Washington, to Florida, Atlanta, New Orleans, and points South and Southwest. The Dining Cars are all of the latest model and the markets are drawn upon liberally for the best and most seasonable supplies, while the cuisine and service are of the highest order. The Southern Railway is the only Southern Line operating Dining Cars the year round.—New York Office, 271 Broadway.

Of every million persons born in a certain year only 223 are alive ninety-five years later.

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by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
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The movement of wheat and other breadstuffs continues large.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York

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If you have a weak throat you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last one is always harder to cure than the one before it.

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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Dec. 11—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—"The minor virtues and their importance."—Phil. iii, 12-14; iv, 8; Math. v, 48.

The standard of life set before the Christian is a very high one. It is the character of heaven, it is godlike perfection. Paul declares that he will be satisfied with nothing short of heaven and its attainments. "Not," he says, "that I had already attained or were already perfect, but I follow after * * * but this one thing I do * * * I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." God has called him in Christ to the prize of eternal life in heaven, and his one aim in life is to reach the goal, the high standard of perfect life in Christ placed before him. Christ held the same high standard before His disciples. "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." He did not say that we could reach this goal of divine perfection in this life, but placed it before us as our ideal, and His word teaches us that we do reach it in the life beyond.

Godlikeness therefore in character is the Christian's standard and goal, but it does not imply that we are to ignore the minor virtues and characteristics of morality. Godliness is higher than morality, but it implies it. Although godliness is our aim, we are not to ignore the moral virtues, for it is by practicing them that we attain to godliness.

In Phil. iv, 8, Paul mentions some of the moral virtues upon which we are to think that we may be led to do them. They are:

1. "Whatsoever things are true." Truth and trueness are absolutely necessary to a Christian life. We are to seek the one and to cultivate the other. God is true. Christ is the truth, and all that is true comes from Him, and nothing false is to be found in Him. To have Christ is to have truth; to be like Christ is to be true.

2. "Whatsoever things are honest." The revised version translates the Greek word used here "honorable" or "reverend" rather than "honest," and this rendering is nearer the meaning of the original Greek word. It suggests the cultivation of a spirit of self respect, which is not inconsistent with true Christian humility.

3. "Whatsoever things are just," right or righteous before God and man.

4. "Whatsoever things are pure." Purity is an essential Christian characteristic. Only the "pure in heart shall see God." Our lives should be free from anything that stains or defiles.

5. "Whatsoever things are lovely * * * and of good report." All characteristics of life that are lovely, attractive to men, and which men admire and esteem, are to be cultivated, that by them we may win men to Christ.

Bible Readings.—Ex. xx, 15-17; Prov. iii, 3, 4; iv, 23-27; vi, 6-11, 16-19; xi, 1; xv, 1, 2; xvii, 1; xxii, 1; xxiv, 1, 2; Jer. v, 1; Ps. i, 1-6; Math. v, 1-12; Rom. xii, 9-21; Phil. ii, 1-12.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

Little Harry's Fire-King Act.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Little Harry Berman was showing his playmates how to be a great magician with the aid of a mouthful of gasoline and a parlor match. That is about as far as Harry has been able to tell the story. Harry is 12 years old. Once he went to a circus, where a man greatly astonished him by eating fire. After that a big boy at school told him that the man didn't really eat fire; that he just filled his mouth with gasoline and set it on fire.

He wanted several boys see him do his act the other day. He does not remember, however, what really did happen after he squirted the gasoline at the match blaze. The other boys do not recall very much about it either. They thought little Harry had exploded.

'Oh, it was an awful sight," said one of the little boys. "He was jus' doin' the great act lovely when he blewed up."

He will recover in a few days, and has promised never to become a great magician again.

Stopping Jack's Grog.

They didn't "splice the main brace" the other day on the *Nashville* when that gallant gunboat had raced through the sea, with every human pulse abeat, and captured the first prize of the war. They didn't splice the main brace on the *Oregon* or *Brooklyn* when all hands had the strain of that seemingly impossible thing—a running fight with a fleet of Spanish cruisers.

"Splicing the main brace" is, or rather used to be, serving an "extra" allowance of grog to all hands on a naval vessel after an engagement. This explanation is so old that it will be news to many these days. If things were as they used to be, how naturally it would have happened that when the *Nashville* had captured her prize, and when every heart aboard was aglow with the success, the boatswain and his mate should have piped through the ship the order, "All hands for grog!" At the beginning of any other war in our history "Grog O!" would have resounded through the ship. But

"They've raised his pay five cents a day
And stopped his grog forever."

When our navy began its illustrious career amid the Revolution liquor was, of course, as necessary a part of the supplies as sea biscuit and powder, and we find Paul Jones, on sailing from Portsmouth in 1778, bewailing, among other shortages, "only thirty gallons of rum."

In 1831 Congress took an advanced step by providing that all in the navy who voluntarily relinquished the spirit ration should be paid six cents a day. In 1842 the ration was cut down to one gill, but the alternative of half a pint of wine was added, and the commutation price was fixed at three cents.

The first year of the civil war brought out a greatly increased naval force and increased trouble from strong drink. Moral sentiment had progressed too. In July, 1862, Congress revolutionized the American navy by passing the historic law providing:

"That from and after the first day of September, 1862, the spirit ration in the navy of the United States shall forever cease, and thereafter no distilled spirituous liquors shall be admitted on board vessels of war except as medical stores, and upon the order and under the control of the medical officers of such vessels, and to be used only for medical purposes. From and after the first day of September next there shall be allowed and paid to each person in the navy, now entitled to the spirit ration, five cents per day in commutation and lieu thereof, which shall be in addition to the present pay."

And since that day there has been no grog in the United States navy. —*Buffalo Enquirer.*

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Clothing For All Sorts And Conditions of Boys

Has been coming to our Boys' Clothing Department in such quantities that it practically amounts to an overflow, but the steady stream of interested parents coming and going every hour of the business day indicates pretty strongly that we've not over estimated the demand. This department is of absorbing interest to mothers not only in Huntingdon but all over the county, made so by the famous qualities and unapproachable prices that we always offer.

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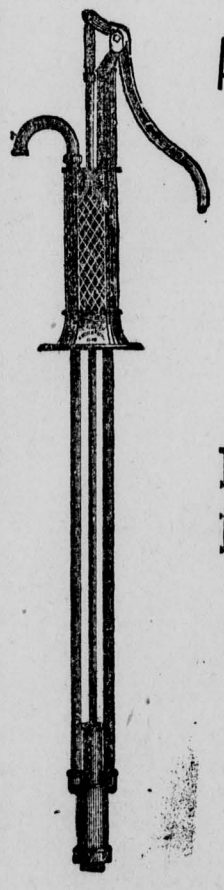

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